

THE CHINA WEEKLY
REVIEW

*Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its
Intercourse with Other Nations*

Did a Secret Franco-Japanese Treaty
Wreck Tariff Conference?

The Foreign Lawyers And
The Mixed Court Question

Trade Is Good But Business is
Bad—Why?

By Tom Doyle

Are Foreigners More Honest
than Chinese?

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SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1926

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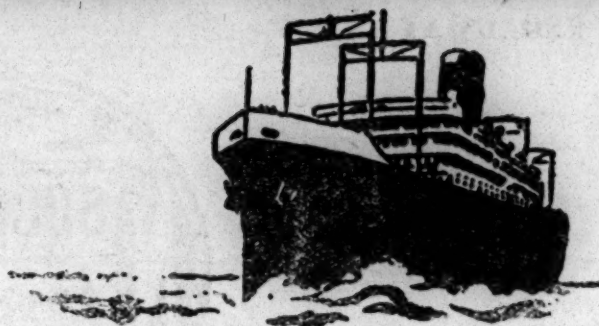
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THE CHINA WEEKLY

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THE FOREIGN LAWYERS AND THE MIXED COURT QUESTION

THE premature publication of the Articles of
Rendition of the Shanghai Mixed Court has
given rise to an unfortunate press controversy
between the foreign lawyers at Shanghai and a certain
element among the local Chinese, which, while it can
have no effect upon the final outcome of the negotia-
tions being conducted between a committee of the
Consular Body and representatives of the Chinese
local government, namely, the Provincial Government
at Nanking, has resulted in no small amount of
groundless apprehension among the foreign popula-
tion and an equal amount of hard feelings on the
Chinese side, when, as a matter of plain, unvarnished
fact, neither side has the slightest cause for anything
but self-congratulation over the happy outcome of
the discussion. The instrument of rendition as finally
drawn up will probably differ in some slight detail
from that which was published on July 14, but it
is safe to say that in general the text as it has been
discussed in the press is substantially correct. It
provides for a Shanghai Provisional Court, to be
established by the Kiangsu Provincial Government
in the place of the International Mixed Court, to deal
with all civil and criminal cases arising within the
Settlement, "with the exception of cases which in
accordance with treaties involve the right of consular
jurisdiction," thus definitely restoring to the Chinese
authorities the jurisdiction over their nationals as-
sumed by the Consular Body in 1911 during the
emergency occasioned by the fall of the Manchu
Government, while in no way infringing upon the
treaty rights of foreigners, and removes the greatest
obstacle to a local Sino-foreign rapprochement.

THE problem of rendition had to be approached
from different points, the first and most im-
portant of these being the indisputable right
of the Chinese to authority over their own nationals
in civil cases and in criminal cases not affecting
the law and order of the Settlement; the second,
and to foreigners of vital importance, the inviolabil-
ity of their extra-territorial rights. The third
angle from which the subject had to be considered
was the absolutely unique situation arising from the
fact of thousands of foreigners living and earning
their daily bread in such close contact with the
Chinese as to necessitate recognition of their inter-
dependence and provision for the elimination of
friction between the various authorities concerned
with the maintenance of law and order in this cosmo-
politan community. To reprint the text of the
preliminary articles of rendition is not necessary in
the light of the publicity which they have already
received. There are, however, a few points which

require discussion due to the apparent willingness of at least a part of the reading public, Chinese and foreign alike, to pass from casual reading to snap judgement due to propaganda campaigns which have confused personal interests with international policies and programs designed to improve the relations of nations.

THE rendition is provided for in accordance with the expressed desires of the Chinese authorities. The court will function as a Provisional Court for a period of three or six years, depending upon the desire and ability of the Peking Government to effect a general settlement of the whole question with the Foreign Ministers concerned. Under the terms as published, Chinese law will be applied in all cases brought before the Court which will be composed of Chinese Judges, appointed by the Provincial Government at Nanking, the question of procedure being left for later discussion after the adoption of the proposed terms of rendition by the present negotiators, subject to the approval of the Legations and Central Government at Peking. It is here that the foreign legal fraternity at Shanghai finds its excuse for opening an attack upon the entire matter of rendition, knowing that under the Chinese Law no provision is made for the appearance of foreign attorneys in court and furthermore, having an excellent idea of the resistance which will be offered by Chinese legal practitioners to any attempt to open the new court to them. That their activities in Chinese cases will be severely circumscribed there is no doubt. That this loss of a lucrative practical will work individual hardship cannot be denied. But there can be found no excuse and little of commendation among the foreign population of Shanghai for their acts during the past two weeks of publicly discussing individual clauses in the published agreement, utterly ignoring their relation to other modifying articles in a frantic endeavor to distort an equitable settlement of a trying question into an abject surrender of foreign rights in China.

MUCH space has been devoted to the alleged surrender of Consular jurisdiction over foreign residents enjoying extra-territorial privileges. The clause in the agreement which has been picked upon to arouse foreign indignation is Article IV, which reads as follows:

"All summonses, warrants and orders of the court shall be valid after they have been signed by a Judge. All such summonses, warrants and orders shall be numbered for record by the Registry before service. When the summons, warrant or order is to be executed on the premises occupied by a foreigner having extra-territorial rights, the Consul concerned shall on presentation affix his counter-signature without delay."

Now let us see what the Treaty of Tientsin, June 18, 1858, between the United States and China has to say on the subject of the execution of summonses and warrants. Article XVIII of that document contains the following:

"And if criminals, subjects of China take refuge in the houses of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harboured or concealed, but shall be delivered up to justice on due requisition by the Chinese local officers, addressed to those of the United States."

Furthermore, the Treaty of 1880, elaborating extra-territoriality, provides that in the event of disputes arising between Chinese and Americans, the case shall be tried before the proper official of the nationality of the defendant, in either case the plaintiff having the right of representation in court by one of his own officials deputed to watch the proceedings, this official to have the right of protest in the event of dissatisfaction. There is nothing in

the proposed article contrary to existing practice in Shanghai. *Abrogation of treaty rights is neither expressed nor implied.* Municipal Police are now forbidden to enter foreign premises without a warrant countersigned by the Consular authority involved, save in cases of extreme emergency. The proposed regulations differ in no way, save perhaps in that immediate counter-signature is made obligatory upon the Consular officer, this for reasons which require no discussion among residents of Shanghai who are familiar with certain alleged gambling house, opium, and arms scandals of recent years. A warrant may not be passed for counter-signature until it has been recorded, thereby safeguarding against "Star Chamber" proceedings. It is true that to the average foreigner, whether rightly or not, the idea of having his premises invaded by the usual type of Chinese policeman is repugnant. The negotiators have taken account of this sentiment in providing in Article VII, Section 4, that the Judicial Police of the Provisional Court shall be detailed to that duty from the Shanghai Municipal police, thereby providing against the former abuse of authority by Chinese yamen runners and for the preservation of foreign prestige.

IT is difficult to find fault with either the phrasing or meaning of this article which the foreign lawyers have made their chief point of attack. In the *Shanghai Sunday Times*, of July 18, an obviously inspired article contained the following comment:

"This clause goes even further than the right to issue search warrants, for it says, All summonses, warrants and orders of the Court shall be valid when signed by a Judge. It is to be noted that there is no limitation regarding summonses, warrants or orders issued against persons having extra-territorial rights. All summonses, warrants and orders of the Court are valid when issued by a Judge, and this can mean nothing else but that any and all summonses, any and all warrants, and any and all orders of the Court shall be valid when signed by a Judge. A Judge might issue a summons or warrant against a foreigner having extra-territorial rights, and the Consular Body agrees that the Consul concerned shall on presentation of such summons or warrant affix his signature without delay. A Judge might sign an order commanding a foreigner having extra-territorial rights to appear before the Court and answer any charge. A Judge might arbitrarily order a foreigner having extra-territorial rights to be detained until he carried out the order of the Court. If this is not a violation of extra-territorial rights nothing would be."

The first article of the agreement clearly defines the authority of the court. It states that "With the exception of cases which in accordance with treaties involve the right of consular jurisdiction, all civil and criminal cases in the Settlement shall be dealt with by the said Provisional Court." Nothing could be plainer. The fact of cases against British or American citizens being entirely outside the jurisdiction of the court as laid down by treaty and reiterated in the preamble to this agreement automatically relieves them from liability to summons before it as effectively now as it has ever done since the treaties were signed. The extraterritorial foreigner has nothing to fear from the operation of this agreement. It will affect non-treaty foreigners by removing them from the more or less indefinite guardianship of foreign assessors but as their own governments signed the conventions which relinquished their rights to trial by their Consuls they can have no claim for sympathy upon the subjects of better advised powers.

THE Provisional Court embodies numerous features which are a distinct improvement upon the present institution. In the first place, being a Provincial Court, its judgements will be executed

wherever those of the Kiangsu courts can be enforced. This will be a radical change for the better from the present state of affairs where it is almost impossible to get execution of a Mixed Court judgement or service of a summons as close to its own chambers as Chapei. A Court of Appeals is provided for in cases involving Chinese alone, and in cases involving foreigners and Chinese there is an appeal to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and the Consul involved. The integrity of the court's financial administration is guaranteed by the appointment of the Registrar by the Senior Consul; its police functions will be performed by foreign police. It does justice to the Chinese. It preserves to the foreigners their treaty rights intact. To the Consular and Chinese officials responsible for this diplomatic accomplishment are due the thanks of the entire community and save by the inevitable die-hards, and certain members of the legal profession, they are being freely expressed.

WE DO NOT believe that the foreign legal practitioner who has developed a legitimate business here has anything to fear from the contemplated change in the status of the International Mixed Court. As a matter of fact there are foreign lawyers still practicing in Japan even though extraterritoriality (the abolition of which is not in contemplation in connection with the Mixed Court controversy) has not been in existence in that country for more than a quarter of a century. But even though the private interests of certain foreign attorneys are adversely affected, these men who have enjoyed a lucrative practice in the past, should not permit personal interests to obstruct the solution of an international problem upon which hinges the friendly relations of foreigners and Chinese generally. It is of course impossible to forecast what may happen after the new court has been established, but according to the last municipal report, of 343 foreigners charged in the Mixed Court last year only three were Americans and two British. The number of Russians charged was 285 and Germans, 12, both of which nationals have voluntarily surrendered the extraterritorial rights. The number of civil cases before the Mixed Court last year also provides interesting grounds for speculation. Out of a total number of 730 cases filed, the Americans were responsible for 123, of which number 35 judgments were given and 26 cases discontinued. The figures for the British were 119 cases filed, with 40 judgments and 22 discontinued. Most of these cases, we assume, had to do with defaulted contracts wherein Chinese dealers refused to accept goods ordered or similar matters. At the present time a Mixed Court judgment is no assurance that the foreigner will be able to collect his money. It all depends, if the defendant resides outside of the Settlement, upon the actions of the Chinese officials. Certainly there can be no change for the worse under the new Court and the possibilities are that conditions in this regard may be vastly improved because the Chinese will be on their honor to carry out the mandates of their own court. At the present Chinese officials feel little responsibility for the mandates of the Mixed Court and generally ignore it where possible. Thus, in view of the fact that the contemplated rendition of the Mixed Court, has no affect whatever upon foreigners possessing extraterritorial rights under the treaties, we can see no grounds for legitimate apprehension on the part of foreign commercial interests generally. It would be extremely regrettable if, as a result of the present agitation against rendition of the Court and the spread of mis-information and use of obstructionist

tactics based purely upon personal grounds, that there should be a renewal of the disturbed conditions existing here a year ago.

DID A SECRET FRANCO-JAPANESE TREATY WRECK THE TARIFF CONFERENCE?

THAT the recent practical breakdown of the Chinese Tariff Conference resulting in the defeat of policies of the American, British and Chinese Governments designed to increase the Chinese customs duties, was the result of a secret understanding between France and Japan, constitutes the interesting conclusions to be drawn from a series of articles by Mr. William Howard Gardiner now appearing in the *North American Review*. Mr. Gardiner, who is an authoritative writer on naval affairs and international politics, alleges that the representatives of the Japanese and French Governments entered into a secret alliance at the Washington Conference for the purpose of nullifying the essential elements in the various treaties and commitments entered into at that meeting and calls attention to the fact that he contributed an article to the *New York Times* on April 1, 1925 which contained the following statement:

"There is nothing surprising in the fact that France is withholding her ratification of the Nine-Power Treaty in an effort to obtain from China especial preferential treatment in another matter in no way related to the Conference. But the further fact that these would-be exactions of France from China are entirely beyond the latter's capacity adds further interest to the growing Franco-Japanese entente. For while the Japanese Empire is on record as having promptly ratified the Nine-Power Treaty, the trend of events in China would make it equally patent that the Japanese may find it very convenient to point to the fact that, in spite of their having ratified it, nevertheless the Nine-Power Treaty is as invalid as a check that lacks one of several signatures required."

MR. GARDINER who is writing on the general subject of armament reduction, gives it as his opinion that the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing the Chinese Open Door was the basic accomplishment of the Washington Conference, since this treaty gave whatever real warrant there was for the consequent Naval Treaty and that these two treaties and the Four-Power Treaty which superseded the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, together constituted what really was *one transaction*. It was convenient, according to Mr. Gardiner, for the Conference to treat Pacific, Far Eastern and naval elements in three separate, but substantially interrelated instruments. The Washington Conference closed on February 6, 1922, but it was not until August, 1923 that France ratified the Four-Power Treaty and the Naval Treaty. All the other Powers participating in the Washington Conference promptly ratified all of the treaties which their delegates had signed. However, France, while ratifying the Four-Power and Naval Treaties, withheld ratification of the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing the Open Door and the territorial and administrative integrity of the Chinese Republic. The result of this was, to quote Mr. Gardiner.

"Thus we were put under obligation to consult the British, French and Japanese in the event of trouble with any of them, or with others, over our insular possessions in the Pacific, and the ability of our navy to uphold our policies in

Eastern Asia was seriously curtailed. Yet as France still withheld her ratification from the Nine-Power Treaty, it remained without validity—and we were left without any treaty support of our Open Door Doctrine.”

WITH these allegations of Mr. Gardiner in mind, it is interesting to review what took place at the Washington Conference and in the four years which have passed since that gathering in respect to what has actually occurred in connection with the negotiations to revise the Chinese tariff. On Page 64 of Willoughby's "China at the Conference," (Johns Hopkins Press) the complete statement of the Japanese delegate, Mr. Odagiri, in opposition to an increase of China's customs duties, appears. In this statement which was presented officially as the opinion of the Japanese delegation, Mr. Odagiri explained that since Japanese trade with China covers more than 30 percent of China's foreign trade and represents the same percentage of Japan's overseas trade, the country which would suffer most by the revised tariff would be Japan. Since most of Japan's trade with China consists of articles sold to the masses of the people and these goods represent the production of a large number of comparatively small Japanese manufacturers, "therefore, this sudden and big increase of tariff (2½ percent on general products and 5 percent on luxuries) would mean a serious effect upon the industry of Japan." In accordance with this statement by Mr. Odagiri, Japan opposed very strenuously the granting of any increase in the Chinese tariff rates, but largely on account of declarations by both Mr. Balfour of the British delegation and Senator Underwood of the American delegation that China had a right to denounce or abrogate the whole tariff treaty if she so wished, Japan finally agreed to the moderate increase of 2½ percent on general products and 5 percent on luxuries. The Treaty was actually signed on February 6, 1922.

ACCORDING to the terms of this Treaty, "immediate steps" were to be taken to call a Special Conference in Peking for the purpose of bringing the Treaty into effect. But the Special Conference could not be called because one of the Powers, France, had delayed ratification of the Treaty. France based her reason for delaying ratification of the Treaty on the score of China's insistence upon paying the balance of the French share of the Boxer Indemnity in "paper" francs. China insisted that she had a right under the terms of the Boxer protocol to pay the balance of the French share of the indemnity in "paper" francs based upon the "rate of the day." France refused to accept this viewpoint and insisted that payment must be made in "gold" francs, otherwise the rate that prevailed prior to the World War before French currency began to depreciate. This question of course had nothing to do with the Chinese tariff treaty negotiated at the Washington Conference, but France used her right of ratification of the Washington Treaty as a club to force China to agree to her contention in respect to the so-called "Gold Franc Case." And France was successful, not only in forcing China to agree to the French point of view in respect to payment of the Boxer Indemnity, but also in delaying the calling of the Special Conference to revise China's tariff until the summer of last year (1925) when, following a settlement of the Gold Franc Case, she ratified the China Tariff Treaty. Even then it required considerable pressure on the part of the United States Government, including a special trip to Paris by the then secretary of State of

the United States, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, which trip was made late in 1924.

IMMEDIATELY after France ratified the treaty, thus making the document legal and binding upon the various signatory Powers, the United States called the Special Conference and Mr. Silas H. Strawn of Chicago was sent to China to serve with Mr. John Van A. MacMurray as American delegates. It is not necessary to review again the causes for the recent breakdown of the Special Conference which has been sitting in Peking for so many months. The subject was discussed in last week's issue of the *Review* under the heading, "Responsibility for the Tariff Muddle," and it was shown by quotations from the Japanese press that a considerable portion of the responsibility for the delay and practical breakdown of the Conference was due to Japan's actions. Instead of supporting the United States in its program for immediately putting the Washington Treaty into effect, the Japanese delegation immediately offered China the bait of autonomy which changed the whole course of the Conference. But when it came down to definite issues, China discovered that there was a string attached to Japan's offer of autonomy, or to put it in other words, Japan was willing to agree to tariff autonomy coming into effect on January 1, 1929, PROVIDED China would agree to the negotiation of a separate commercial treaty with Japan which would permit Japanese imports to come into China for a considerable number of years at rates lower than imports into China from other nations. The effect of this would have been to place Japan in economic control of the Chinese situation and ultimately would have made it extremely difficult for foreigners, other than Japanese to do business in China. In order that there may be no misunderstanding of Japan's intentions in connection with the Tariff, the proposed Sino-Japanese commercial treaty provided for articles of Japanese manufacture and genius to come into China for a period of ten years at tariff rates substantially the same as those now prevailing, otherwise, 5 per cent. If China had agreed to this, Japan then would agree to support China in her desires for tariff autonomy. Had this thing gone through, China would have had the right to charge high duties on American, British and European goods, but not the right to charge equally high rates on Japanese goods. Thus the American, British and other foreign manufacturers would soon have found themselves frozen out of the Chinese market unless they would be willing to place their agencies in the hands of the Japanese, in order to be able to enjoy the preferential treatment accorded to Japanese goods. It was a clever scheme, but entirely too "clever" for the Chinese to swallow, despite the fact that the Japanese Government in an attempt to put it over expended a considerable sum of money entertaining hundreds of Chinese merchants, manufacturers, bankers, journalists, and so on in Japan at Government expense in an attempt to cultivate "good will" among the Chinese people.

THUS do we have the story of the practical breakdown of the negotiations to revise China's tariff after about five years of effort. Japan did everything possible at the Washington Conference as the officially published proceedings show, to prevent China from increasing her tariff. Then for a period of four years following the Washington Conference, France delayed action by refusing to ratify the China treaties, basing her reasons for refusal upon the "Gold-Franc" question which had nothing whatever to do with the treaties negotiated at the

Washington Conference. Then after France had been forced to ratify the treaties due to pressure exerted by the United States and Great Britain, Japan took up the job of "ham-stringing" the conference by offering China tariff autonomy with a string attached. Whether this record constitutes proof of the charges by Mr. William Howard Gardiner as outlined in his series of articles in the *North American Review*, that Japan and France have been parties to a secret agreement to prevent the coming into force of the Washington Conference commitments, is difficult to say. No one outside of the French and Japanese foreign offices has ever seen a draft of the alleged agreement, so the public is simply left to examine the record and draw its own conclusions. In this connection the following article from the *Japan Advertiser* (American daily) published in Tokyo, is of considerable interest:

Washington, July 2.—Japan's "clever game to give China the impression that Japan is standing shoulder to shoulder with her in trying to wrest customs autonomy from the Western powers, but to give her nothing more than that," is commented on at length in an editorial published today in the *New York Herald-Tribune*.

The paper speaks of the way in which the Tariff Conference at Peking is being permitted to languish and fade gradually out of sight while there is no recognized Government in China with which the delegates can deal, and then takes up Japan's recent announcement that she will insist that the Conference be carried through to conclusion in spite of efforts of other powers to allow it to die a natural death.

"Japan's latest move in the Chinese muddle," the editorial says, "detracts nothing from her reputation for finesse in dealings with that elusive Asiatic Republic. She gravely erects a straw man and then proceeds to destroy it, as in cases in the past."

Struttings Are Comical

"These carefully circumscribed struttings of the Japanese diplomats have a comical aspect when considered detachedly, but it must be remembered that they are the stuff of which Oriental politics, national and international, are made."

"Japan, as it is well realized by those who know the situation, would like nothing better than to see all the conferences in China die a natural death without accomplishing anything beneficial to the Chinese. She would be most pleased to see the 5 per cent tariff continue in force indefinitely."

"During the many months after the Customs Conference met when there were accredited Chinese delegates with whom the Powers might have dealt conclusively, the chief responsibility for the many delays must be laid at Japan's door."

The paper goes on to state that it has no disposition to criticize Japan's attitude toward the Conference, as it realizes that the first duty of the Japanese negotiators was to make every effort to preserve the basis of her industry and to insure the continuance of her huge exports to China, which an increased duty would be certain to affect adversely.

Japan Fears Boycott

"But there is one thing that Japan fears more than China's obtaining tariff autonomy, as much as that would cost her," the editorial continues. "That is a boycott. The Japanese manufactures felt the recent boycott and they realize that the good will of the Chinese is more essential to them than the conventional low tariff."

"If they can have both, it will be the consummation of their most devout wishes."

"The heroic protestation of friendship for China, coupled with Japan's announced resolve to foil the plot of the perfidious Occidentals is so obviously a part of the game of politics as played in the Far East that it is easy to laugh them off. But it must not be forgotten that the implication of Occidental perversity and Japan's chivalrous counter tactics will be broadcast in dozens of Japanese-owned newspapers in China which will never print a word of the statements of Silas Strawn or other Western delegates."

"Thus the Japanese diplomatic Samurai slays the strawman while winning a shy glance from the fickle maiden of his affection."

ARE FOREIGNERS MORE HONEST THAN CHINESE?

A FEW weeks ago a foreigner wrote an article in the *Review* in which he referred to the embezzlement of a considerable sum of money by an official of one of the Chinese courts at Shanghai. The case was a rather serious one because the whole court was compelled on account of the embezzlement and certain political complications to close up shop. The case has been cited frequently in arguments against the rendition of the Mixed Court to Chinese control. But all of the propaganda is spoiled now, because the clerk of one of the leading foreign courts, has been charged with embezzlement. The man likewise got away and it is extremely questionable whether he can be brought back to Shanghai to face trial. The court in question will not, of course, have to close up shop, because it has a strong government behind it, but the case provides subject for interesting speculation on the relative honesty of Chinese and foreigners. There used to be a professor of ethics in one of the leading American universities who would ask members of his class what they would do if they found a purse containing a considerable sum of money. Everyone insisted that an immediate attempt would be made to restore the purse to its owner. "But suppose," argued the professor, "that you were the sole support of a widowed mother and were without funds for food or needed medical services. What would you do with the money under such circumstances?" Well, the members of the class were not so positive as to their honesty under such circumstances. It's a common saying that every man has his price, and we suppose it is correct, whether the color of the man's skin is white or yellow or light pink. There have been rumors about town for several days regarding the alleged embezzlement of large sums by a foreign employe of one of the large foreign banks in another Far Eastern city. It's a dangerous business, this frequent allegation that one race embodies all of the virtues. It is true that there is an almost universal practice of "squeeze" or petty defalcation in China that reaches from the house-servant who demands his five percent from the shopkeepers serving his master's table to the official who receives large commissions on Government contracts, but this is not generally looked upon as dishonesty although public opinion is developing in that regard. We have known cases in the West where janitors and door-men in apartment houses made it extremely uncomfortable for retailers who did not "come through" with a commission. And as for honesty of government officials, the West has so surrounded those who handle public funds with bondsmen and other protective devices that it is extremely difficult for the public servant to be anything else than honest. Generally speaking public morals are higher in the West than in the East, but it has not always been so. Business in the West is usually conducted on higher lines than in the East, but it is competition that has forced honesty. Ethical teaching has also had a great influence, but competition has forced honesty because the firm with dishonest employes cannot survive in the struggle for existence. Much of China's trouble in this regard is due to the fact that the Chinese are trying to operate modern westernized forms of business and governmental organization without having adopted the protective devices of the West. And, strange to say, many important Western organizations, governmental as well as commercial, operate in this part of the world in a very loose and inefficient way that places temptation in the way of employes in a manner which would not be permitted at home.

"Trade is Good But Business is Bad—Why?"

BY TOM DOYLE

China's present economic position is such that none of the usual measures of commercial loss and gain suffice to convey a clear idea of exactly what has been taking place, especially during the past six months, during the first half of the current year. Such statistics as are available tell but a part of the story. They give us a very incomplete record of the dimensions of but a part of the total China trade, and they fail utterly in supplying explanations. Numerous observers lay all the blame at the doors of the military rulers of the divided nation and then lean back with an air of satisfaction, the self-complacency of the China "expert" who only too often jumps at conclusions drawn from a scrutiny of the top of an unpleasant heap of troubles, when hard digging would uncover something more nearly approximating the real cause of the undoubted confusion. For a number of years it has been announced with oracular dignity that "trade was good but business was bad." A nice play upon words, that, but hardly adequate in explaining away what a few observers, detached from the daily scramble of buying and selling, but none the less in intimate contact with the China trade, foreign and domestic alike, have been predicting for several years.

Headed for Economic Stoppage

This prediction consistently made and generally laughed at has been to the effect that China was headed for a condition of economic stoppage. Today the prediction is amended to the effect that that point is not far distant, and, strangely or not, it is not being laughed at as heartily as upon previous occasions. But simply to say "I told you so," is doing no good to the merchant who has lost money and likewise it is not helping the man who has interests, either potential or actual in China to lay plans for the future. An explanation of what has occurred and what is now taking place in the economic structure of this country is badly needed to clear up this most apparent slip toward disaster, whose impelling force is so shrouded in dispute. To cover the subject it is necessary to consider the political factors in their correct relation to economics in China, for it is doubtful if anywhere on earth are the two so inextricably entangled as here, although it has long been realized the world over that modern business and present day politics are tending everywhere to merge, the one into the other. Here in China we have a turmoil. Politics, national and international, are clashing with economic development along lines of modern finance and industrialism. Western religions and philosophies clash with eastern dogmas and faiths. A foreign conception of democracy, transplanted to this Oriental nation has, for reasons variously explained both by China's critics and by her apologists, been perverted into military feudalism which in turn has brought to the ground her single bulwark against disunion her sense of national self-respect which is being trampled in the mud by self-styled leaders whose example is fast being emulated by a nation of disillusioned and disgusted merchants and farmers who have drawn their own natural conclusions from the edifying examples of bandits becoming governors, bloody handed assassins of yesterday the honored ambassadors of today, while honest men grow steadily poorer without hope save the path taken by occupants of the high seats of government and finance.

Truth Versus Propaganda

Popular conceptions of China, both here and abroad, are fed upon so much misrepresentation, deliberate and otherwise, that at this day for one to speak the unvarnished truth is to draw upon himself the abuse of dozens of writers who have either seen and been deceived, or who, seeing, have chosen to tell downright lies. A man who goes to Canton and returns to tell the American public that all is well in that plague-stricken nest of Communism is a liar or a fool. The journalist or official who tells the world at large that there is nothing fundamentally wrong with the China trade is guilty of deliberate misrepresentation, probably to keep in the good graces of an element whose livelihood depends upon the perpetuation of blind ignorance of actual conditions in this country. But even among this element, responsible as it is for a total lack of understanding of China's problems, there is today an undercurrent of uncertainty, a feeling of suppressed regret that their pictures have been given quite the roseate tints they bear. The trouble with the majority of honest writers who have attempted to tell of China's sorrows has been their restricted points of view. It is all very well to attach extreme importance to the antics of Feng Yu-hsiang and his Russian friends. It is fitting that

Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu should be taken seriously in their present martial alliance. Canton's Bolshevized chaos cannot be too strongly condemned. The unrestrained passions of thousands of Chinese students, anxious to do something for their country, and usually doing it all wrong under corrupt leadership, are a problem which has not yet been solved and likely enough will not be concluded for years. Some people claim, no doubt with perfect sincerity, that nothing ails China save that she needs to adopt Christianity while another equally rabid school of thought lay blame for all her troubles at the doors of the missionaries' doors. In all probability there is a lot of truth in every one of such statemnets. But these are nothing contributory to an influence which has permeated Chinese life from high to low in the past decade or so, and which has been and is the deciding factor to what is fast becoming a very present actuality, namely, economic chaos and a return to the agricultural stage of development in which China was found when the first foreign ships reached her shores.

Domestic Trade Is the Thing

In considering China's trade the usual writer ignores the existence of a domestic trade which is far and away the more important of the twain made by the foreign and domestic commerce of the country. The fact of statistics being available for the foreign trade, while the wily order of likin farmers have not the slightest intention of making known, even one to another, the extent of their gains, makes it comparatively simple to discuss China's trade from the basis established by Customs returns, and easy to forget that these statistics pay but scant heed to the daily buying and selling that is constantly going on among four hundred million people, a goodly share of whom are untouched by the Maritime Customs. China's foreign trade is important. It is becoming more and more so each year, in the intricate scheme of business organization, but the foreign trade is not the trade of China by a long way. This country has not yet developed industrialism and international trade to a sufficient degree for it to be indispensable to its welfare. There is absolutely no doubt but that China could retire within her ancient wall of isolation, drop all foreign trade contacts, drive out all her foreign residents, and become, at no great amount of sacrifice to any single one of her tremendous population, as self-sufficient as was the case before the foreign devil entered Canton. That is to say, it could be done in the event of political conditions being restored to their former balance, with a central government functioning the length and breadth of the land to keep the domestic trade routes open, and that is where trade, foreign and domestic alike are suffering today, the latter as much or more than the former.

Many Districts Demoralized

In countries afflicted with a system of military politics it is not uncommon for certain districts to become completely demoralized for a period of election by arms. But even in the countries of Latin America where bullets are prone to serve as ballots, there seem to be certain conventions regarding the limitation of areas to be devastated and the extent to which economic turmoil may be allowed to proceed. In considering China, on the other hand, we find, on studying the map, that no certain area is much worse off than another. In fact, a flat drab would be a fitting tint for the entire sheet. Commencing with Manchuria, where skillful publicity has given the outside world to understand that things were well, where an aura of romance has been thrown about the doings of a military despot and his "Crown Prince," a very casual survey of conditions brings disillusionment. Paper money by the ton is in forced circulation, depreciated to a point where it is nearly impossible to use it as a medium of exchange. Southern Manchuria, within and near the zone of the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railway is an effective smoke screen for the balance, the major part of the country. The Japanese have order; they have justice in their zone. Nearby Chinese territories have at least a semblance of good government lest the comparison become too odious. But go into the country. Banditry is as rife in Manchuria as in any other part of a robber infested country. Justice is administered there as elsewhere, to the highest bidder. Harbin and its scandals stink to Heaven in the midst of a country full of noxious scandals. Stories of bribery in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway negotiations, of a fortune made by a Chinese whose name has always been held in high repute abroad and at home are too rife to be

without foundation. Taxes are levied upon every conceivable article and none of the monies squeezed out of a poverty ridden people ever find their way back to the payers in public improvement, not even in police protection. Trim, well disciplined troops at Mukden, part of the camouflage for fool foreigners, become dirty, armed gangs off the paths tread by tourists and investigators. Foreigners have been so abused in Northern Manchuria since the Russians gave up their extra-territorial rights that even a Soviet Minister pauses in his mouthings of brotherly love and sympathy for the national aspirations of a gang of half educated hoodlums, to suggest that after all, a Mixed Court for Russians might be considered during this era of transition. Insults to foreigners, men and women alike and regardless of nationality are too common in these days to make it worth while to even complain, and as far as getting justice against a defaulting Chinese goes, anyone in Manchuria can tell you that it is a waste of time and money to try.

The Metropolitan District

Coming down into Chihli, the Metropolitan Province, you have Tientsin paralyzed due to the occupation of the entire province and its adjoining hinterlands by rival armies whose comings and going across the country were likened the other day by a Chinese government official to the passage of swarms of locusts. With bumper crops in the greater part of this fertile province the countryside faces another season of famine, so clean are the armies sweeping. Like its neighbor, Shantung, courts have ceased not only to function but to exist. The merchants who manage to do a little business are those who have thrown in their lot with the military and have protection. In Kalgan, where foreign firms have in recent years been getting a foothold, where direct trade in everything but actual invoicing has been carried on with New York with a tremendous increase in the population and prosperity of the city, the Christian General has driven out every foreign trader with the exception of one canny German who managed to take the pious crusader into partnership, apparently to their mutual profit and satisfaction. At any rate the other foreigners have left and the German did business up to the time the rail route to Tientsin was cut by the so-called allied armies. Kalgan has for years been an open port, where foreigners had the right of residence and trade and where two consuls resided. Feng showed the extent of his regard for treaty obligations, for legal obligations of all kinds in fact, by telling the foreigners to clear out or be cleared out. Plain spoken anyhow, that kind of diplomacy, and of some virtue in that it left no doubts in the minds of his auditors as to his exact meaning and intentions.

The Five Southeastern Provinces

Now come straight down the coast to where the domain of the Five Provinces, Anhui, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien and Kiangsi commences and have a look about. Illegal taxes are legion, that is, illegal in that they are founded on the whim of a military ruler and have no backing of authority from the people taxed, and furthermore, are often as not in direct contravention of solemn treaty obligations. At Shanghai Chinese police are trespassing upon Municipal roads, placed there in the hope apparently of provoking a second Nanking Road incident for the enrichment of somebody's bank account. New officials scratch about to devise new means of extorting funds from an unwilling public, who, despite their hate of foreignership their movable property and all their funds into the safety of the settlements. While agitations continue against foreign administration of justice, the very merchants who chafe at foreign judges in a Mixed Court hasten thence rather than to the native courts when in litigation. The trade of the port of Shanghai is on the increase yet, but that increase is more apparent than real and will be touched upon later. In the interior the people are all infected with an apathy, a sense of discouragement, of disillusionment, for despite his assurances of good government their taxes increase and now with a new war in Kiangsi on his hands and prospects of another row on the Shantung frontier, their governor will have to be financed as usual. Money will not leave Shanghai under such conditions. The interior needs money, it needs merchandise, and so long as this war upon war condition continues the Five Provinces will continue to languish.

Still Worse Up The Yangtze

Up the Yangtze River things are worse, by far. Hankow reports more than a falling off in trade. From impartial observers the reports are all alike. Hankow's hinterland is in a condition of present anarchy. Such a thing as government has become a myth. A semblance of control remains about every yamen which houses an officer of the rank of colonel, but these petty feudal nomads move their grounds

too often to do more than make one clean sweep after another. The oil and tobacco companies are not given to maidenly hysteria. When they move there is reason behind their action. The fact of the oil men being withdrawn from most of the interior points in the districts about Hankow is evidence enough of an intolerable condition of affairs. These foreigners were withdrawn because the hardest-headed executives in China declared the country unsafe for foreign residence.

In Honan, Shensi and Kansu it is considered that conditions have gotten to a worse state than in any other one section of the country, not even excluding Canton. In these provinces the eventual end of the whole country is well forecasted, for it is here that the inability of military commanders to maintain a grip on their hordes is best exemplified. The treachery toward superiors by subordinate officers which has been so much discussed since Feng Yushiang turned on Wu Pei-fu, and Kuo Sung-ling nearly succeeded in annihilating Chang Tso-lin, the man who made him out of nothing, has infected the so-called armies of Honan, Shensi and Kansu to the extent of turning the three provinces into lairs of myriad robber chieftains, sometimes to be found in loose combination against a common foe, but always out for one thing, frankly and unashamed, money. The chances are that were it possible to get an honest expression from these throwbacks to feudalism they would all confess their one ambition to be to make enough money to enable them to retire in comfort at Shanghai, under the protection of foreign gunboats and policemen. With a country in the absolute clutches of a gang of that sort there can be little chance of anything but utter stagnation. In Szechuen, a province famed for wealth and natural resources, the opium poppy has supplanted rice as the principal product.

Foreign and Domestic Trade Similar

Foreign trade and domestic are practically one and the same thing, with the exception of narcotics, and even in the case of the latter, every foreign ship on the river between Suifu and Hankow is carrying opium with the knowledge and unwilling consent of its owners who are between the cross fires of suspending operation or of bowing to bandit tactics. "Pidgin cargo", as unmanifested cargo is termed on that run is openly charged and discharged and actually pays duty, at every port above Ichang, the wonder being the temperance of the military and their friends in allowing the owners to ship enough revenue producing freight to enable them to maintain the service, for in this country it is really unusual to find officials who will refrain from killing the geese that lay their goldeneggs for them.

Taxed Ten Years In Advance

In Fukien a similar situation exists. The people are paying land taxes ten years in advance, taking receipts which they know will be dishonored by the cutthroats who succeed the present incumbents of positions of authority. Opium is cultivated within view of the walls of every treaty port. Student and communist disorders, to the pecuniary advantage of the instigators and nobody else are rife the countryside over, while back in the hills, the ranks of bona fide bandits, driven to the profession of Dick Turpin by sheer starvation, continue to increase. The boycott at Swatow, with its concurrent seizure of mission properties is a reflection of like conditions in Kwangtung whose shame is public property throughout the world. Yunnan and Kweichow are in no better shape than are their neighbors. Shansi, a model province a few years ago is now tarred out of the same bucket of military pitch, while Mongolia, thanks to Chinese stupidity, avarice and a complete lack of national and personal honor on the part of Sino-Russian negotiators appointed by Peking, has been appropriated by the self-same Bolsheviks who drool of fraternal love for China, although in this latter case it must be admitted that however bad the Russians may be they cannot by any chance make a worse mess of Mongolia than did the Chinese.

Tales Of Anti-Foreignism

From every section of China come tales of anti-foreign feeling and gestures. A missionary is murdered in broad daylight at Chengtu in far-away Szechuen. A missionary is maltreated in Anhui. An oil man is wantonly butchered in Kwangtung. Harbin's cess pool jails are full of unhappy Russians. A Polish subject is jailed without cause at Tsingtau, and kept there. Foreigners at Peking are a source of uneasiness to the commander of the combined Legation guards. At Shanghai the Chinese authorities are itching to provoke a clash of arms. Defaulting agents of foreign firms here have become so commonplace as to provoke no comment. Justice can be bought in one court but cannot be enforced beyond its jurisdiction without a repitition of the time honored game of grease the palm. Consular officers are insulted

under the guns of their own warships by officials secure in the knowledge that for some unaccountable reason they will be allowed to get away with it. Salt Revenues, pledged for the service of loans, are collected by foreign officials for the use of military chieftains. Laborers hunt for causes to go on strikes and destroy property. Good manners are no longer the order of the day between Chinese, to say nothing of the kind of treatment accorded foreigners. Good faith is nothing today. From top to bottom the nation is saturated with suspicion and treachery. The general fears his colonels, the colonels their majors and the latter their men. The master is afraid of his servants, the servants do their best to squeeze him dry before he can salt away enough silver in a foreign bank to retire gracefully from the scene of conflict. The foreign merchant is attempting to do a hand to mouth, cash on delivery business within the confines of a treaty port, and his dealers and buyers who ought to be scattered to the four corners of the country are likewise huddled together under the shadow of foreign flags. Even the missionary element which has been so vociferous in explaining away every attempt to accurately portray conditions as they are, not as they ought to be, is getting cold feet, it being openly stated by a lot of them in Shantung for instance, that when China gets complete control of foreign lives and property they close their missions and go home. The chances are that all of them will. It is to be hoped that at least they will get out of the country before they get themselves killed and force an armed intervention that is likely to lead to anything but a happy end for its participants. This is a generalization, but it is not overdrawn. It leads up to the question in point, the condition of trade.

Exports To U. S. A.

Unfortunately, the Maritime Customs fails to total up its figures for the first half of each year, so that the only statistical measure of the China trade available today is the summary given out by the American authorities concerning exports to the United States. The figures for the period ending June 30, 1926, are now at hand and from them it is possible to get some idea at least of the condition of all branches of commerce, for factors affecting exports to one country will have bearing, direct or indirect, upon the trade as a whole. At Shanghai there is shown an increase of something over two million gold dollars in the trade. To the casual observer this is all very gratifying. It points to the marvellous development of Shanghai as the super-port of the Far East. It proves assertions to the effect that all China can go to the devil and still have no ill effect upon Shanghai which is supposed to be something apart from the rest of the country, autonomous in trade as in government. Closer scrutiny, however, brings out an entirely different set of facts. We find that the increase shown could be entirely attributed to silk, a large part of which was transshipment cargo from Canton whence foreign ships have shown a dislike of going since Bolshevik agitators discovered the extent of revenue to be squeezed out of shipping. Further, another large part of the silk which went to the United States in excess of previous years made that journey because of the depreciation of European currencies which made possible the entry of the United States into the China silk market on a scale previously unknown. So that the effect of this increase upon the China trade is about nil and the chances are that when statistics are available for the whole trade it will be found that there has been a drop even in this line. The only other increase of note was in furs, fur-skins and skins for the manufacture of vici kid which has come back into popularity as women's footwear. Going through the rest of the trade schedule there is no cause for self-congratulation of the part of an export trader, nor anyone else connected with the China trade. It is a tale of losses, or of gains too small to offset the general run of losses. This is the condition at Shanghai as shown by statistics covering but one country's trade from here. Information that is reliable is to the effect that Tientsin is showing a loss of some thirteen million gold dollars in its trade to America for the same period and that Canton and Hankow between them will account for about eight million more. Add to these figures the probable totals of several smaller shipping ports and you have a fair measure of economic conditions for the same causes which have conspired to keep exports from moving will certainly have contributed to a similar inactivity in import lines and in domestic trade as well.

The Shortage Of Supplies

Shanghai's trade losses in the export field are due to shortage of supplies. This in turn is due to its being impossible to move cargo were it being produced, and it is an actual fact at present that in many sections the Chinese have tired of raising produce to rot for lack of a market and have gone back to a hand to mouth existence, raising enough to

eat and to clothe themselves only, secure in the fact that non-possession of wealth means practical immunity from military extortion at any rate. There used to be a good hide and skin business here in cargo originating in the Yangtze Valley. It is a thing of the past now. The farmers simply stopped raising cattle and buffalo. It didn't pay for them either lost their profits in taxes squeezed out of them at the point of a bayonet or saw their property rot in storage for lack of transportation. In a hundred and one different lines of export trade the same condition of affairs exists. Where there is cargo it cannot be moved. In some instances it might be possible to move it by paying enough, but this in turn presupposes sending men into the interior to organize the trade, native buyers who must be entrusted with large sums of money. So unhappy have been the experiences of buyers attempting this sort of thing in the last year or two that they refuse to consider advancing funds to buyers today. It is better to take what little cargo that offers itself in Shanghai and make at least a small profit than to gamble on the chances of getting back funds from a Chinese gone "Ningpo more far."

Paralysis Everywhere

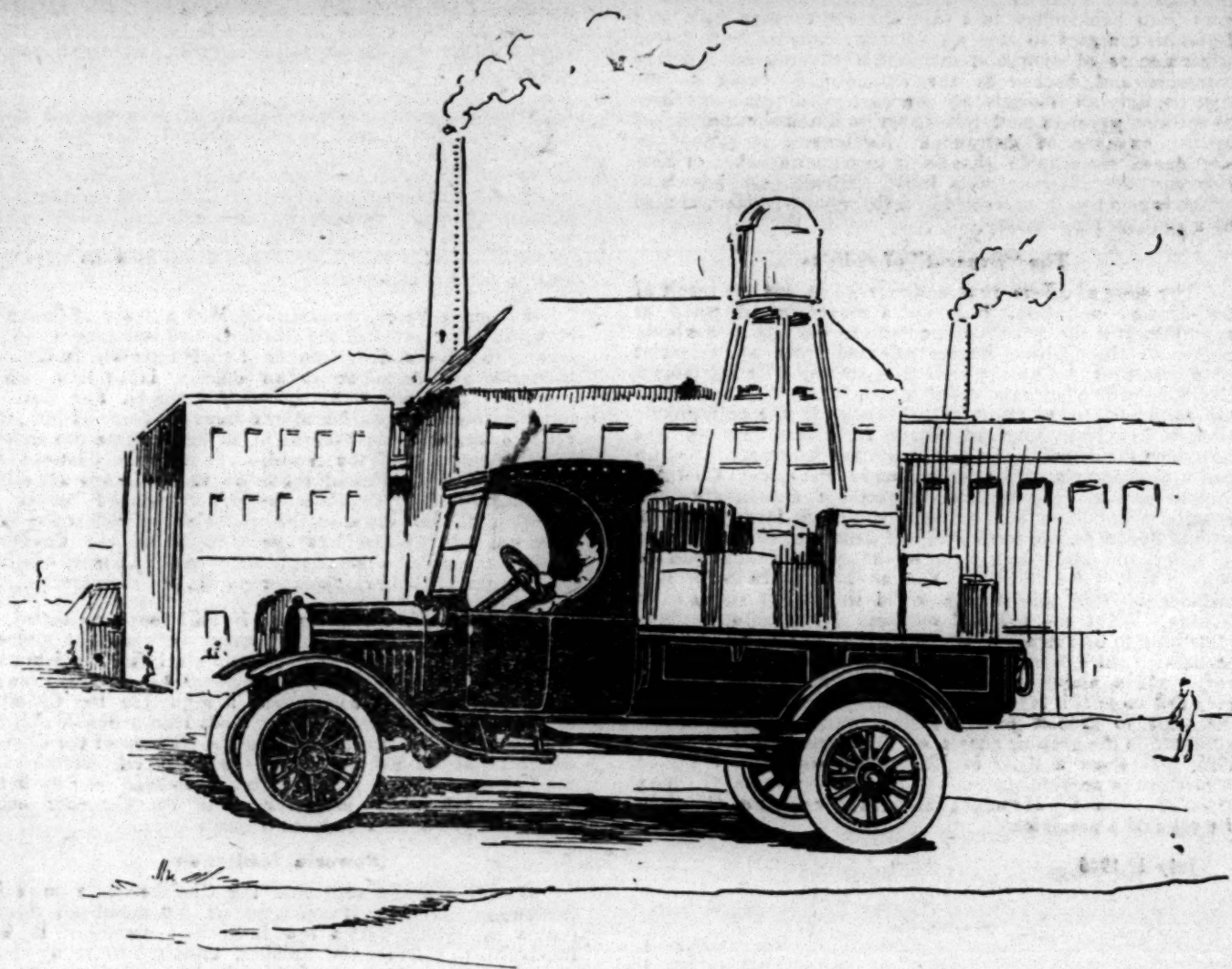
Canton's grief is well known to the world, stripped of its trimmings of so-called patriotism which has managed to beggar a whole province and half of another to the vast enrichment of a few. Tientsin has been cut off from its base of export supply for months by the performances of a succession of generals who have been unable to trust each other long enough to break a complete deadlock. Kansu wool is lying all along the road from Ninghsiafu to the head of the Suiyuan Railway. There is no use in shipping it for it cannot get through the war zone to tidewater. The same applies to Mongolian furs, a most important item in Tientsin's trade, and likewise it applies to the goat and sheepskins from Honan and Shensi which should have come from Shuntetu. The railways are not only blocked by troops, but they are denuded of rolling stock. Motive power is fast becoming non-existent and it is no stretch of imagination to predict that unless the military call a halt long enough to allow the railway engineers to repair a few locomotives and bridges they will all shortly be on foot.

Chinese industrial undertakings in the interior are daily becoming fewer. A combination of looting by local authorities and milking by managements infected with the idea of getting rich and retiring to a treaty port has spelled the ruin of practically every Chinese enterprise which has been attempted during the past decade. A nation of small shopkeepers is fast becoming a nation of small shops with empty shelves for merchants are refusing to risk their capital in merchandise which may be grabbed by any petty official who has a handful of soldiers with which to split his loot. Foreign piece goods men have a tale of woe to relate. Were it possible to get a straightforward expression of opinion from a Chinese merchant engaged in supplying upcountry dealers with the hundreds of articles of daily necessity which are entirely Chinese in the origin and use, it is highly probable that the piece goods men would be looked down upon as being ultra-conservative. In a country where a farmer has to pay taxes ten years in advance to an official who forces him to raise opium poppies upon which he has an additional tax to pay, and then to sell his product of raw opium to him at a price fixed by that self-same official, a mere stoppage of a piece goods trade is a mere incident. The fact of cigarettes which after all is said and done are a luxury without which the country could get on quite well, having to pay outrageous and repeated likin taxes in getting from point to point is nothing in a country where rice, the staff of life, is taxed to a point where long suffering Pootung housewives will defy the military police and raid the shops owned by their own chief official and police chief to get food to feed their children.

The Harassed Businessman

The whole sentiment of the country is a combination of discouragement and demoralization. From the fall of the empire up to within a couple of years the business element in the population has managed to carry on under the momentum accumulated in the course of centuries of operation and evolution of a system of commercial practice in which government had but little active participation but a great deal of influence in that there was always a strong and deciding authority in extreme cases which got beyond the means of the guilds and chambers of commerce which took the place of courts of commerce, their by-laws serving as commercial codes. These centuries of development brought into being a strict standard of business morality. There was a time, not long ago either, when "a Chinaman's word was as good as his bond." That day is past. It is not a nice thing to say, but it is truth that not only has the value of the Chinaman's

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word depreciated to next to nothing but his bond has but very little market value today. Nor can the Chinese be unduly censored for this breakdown of ancient ideals. A nation which has been as thoroughly looted for a period of going on fifteen years as has China cannot be far from a crash. When honest merchants see their fortunes growing daily smaller in helping those of corrupt officials and their satellites to grow, it is small wonder that they too long for the robe and staff of authority. When an honest dealer goes into bankruptcy in a vain attempt to save face and fulfill his contract to supply a Tientsin exporter with cotton while a score of dishonest mercantile adventurers laugh at contracts, and, backed by the ex-coolie governor of the district, defy all attempts on the part of foreign authorities to enforce payment and loll about in limousines purchased at the expense of defrauded foreigners, it cannot be considered remarkable that he in turn goes crooked or else, if he can save anything, gets into a settlement and buys land which is going to be protected by a foreign policeman, backed by a gunboat if necessary.

The "Dry-rot" of Politics

The state of affairs thus engendered is not the result of anti-foreign agitation. It is not a movement directed at anything. It is the result of a complete dry rot in the body politic of the Chinese nation released from all restraint of government. A Chinese code is in no way different from a Christian code of morals under which Western governments are supposed to be operated. Take away the policeman's stick in any New England village for a few days and see how deep the doctrine of Christianity has penetrated. Boston had a policeman's strike which made President Coolidge famous and showed up that respectable municipality for exactly what China had become on a much larger scale, a mob of decent people terrorized and demoralized by a vicious minority and unable to get out of the scrape without outside help, in that case a militia of Yankee farmers. In the present instance on this side of the world the militia seems to be lacking. What the political outcome will eventually be is something to be discussed elsewhere than in this article. The economic future has been indicated. Unless China takes a very sudden about-face and readjusts her affairs within a very few months it is not exaggerating the handwriting on the wall to predict that the downward trend in trade, indicated in the graphic charts of the Maritime Customs for 1925, will show a drop in 1926 which will be all out of proportion to previous increases. An author wrote of China at the crossroads. He might better have written of China on the edge of a precipice.

July 17, 1926

Foreign Legal Fraternity Protests Mixed Court Agreement

Following the approval of the revised agreement on the rendition of the Mixed Court at Shanghai as outlined in last week's Review, Dr. V.K. Ting, mayor of the Shanghai area and Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, each paid hurried visits this week to Nanking to confer with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and Civil Governor Chen Tao-yi, reporting to them the final result of the negotiations with the Consular Body in Shanghai and the full particulars concerning the agreement. As the matter now stands the agreement pends the ratification of the Chinese authorities in Nanking and the Diplomatic Body in Peking. The Foreign practising lawyers of Shanghai have named a committee of five to proceed to Peking in order to discuss the question with the Diplomatic Corps. The agreement, which was published in the Shanghai papers, has met a storm of protest from the American Far Eastern Bar Association, which organization contends that the agreement hands over the Mixed Court to Chinese authority under conditions which are believed to be unfavorable to the foreign residents of Shanghai.

Following the publication of protest by the American Far Eastern Bar Association, the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association issued a manifesto criticising the actions of that body. Many Chinese public bodies, including the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Students' Union, the Federation of Kiangsu Provincial Public Organizations, held meetings and issued telegrams, condemning the action taken by the foreign lawyers in connection with the Mixed Court issue as unreasonable and unbecoming men of the legal profession and urging the Chinese authorities to proceed without regard to their agitations.

Power and Politics of the Chinese Chamber

The following interesting account of the inside politics of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, was written by a Shanghai Correspondent and appeared in the Japan Advertiser on June 20. The article is of timely interest owing to the refusal of Mr. Fu Siao-en, newly elected Chairman, to assume office.

THE Chinese General Chamber of Shanghai is going through its usual biennial quarrel over the election of the Directorate. The quarrel would be unimportant, except locally, were it not that the Shanghai Chamber is the wealthiest and most powerful in China and represents the keenest financial, commercial and industrial minds of the country. Yet, not an election has taken place in years without its fight, its accusations of crookedness and its appeal to Peking for a final decision.

For many years, previous to 1920, a clique of Shanghai compradores controlled the Chamber and managed its affairs largely to suit the development of their interests. In China, a Chamber of Commerce is an official institution, which functions governmentally in many respects. For instance, the decisions of its arbitrations have the force of law; it is called upon by the Government to make numerous specific investigations, and the results and recommendations are usually accepted. Public funds of various kinds are either collected by the Chamber or are expended under its supervision. For instance, the whole of the 1925 strike fund was expended under the supervision of the Chamber. Whenever special assessments are made by Chinese officials, the Chamber is held responsible for the amount assessed.

In Shanghai, the Chamber is still more powerful, in that it is the principal intermediary between the Chinese people and the foreign and Chinese officials. For instance, when the Shanghai Municipal Council asked three Chinese to serve on its park committee, it requested the Chamber to appoint the members. It is more than probable that the Chamber will eventually supervise the election of the Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Members of the Chamber are not required to put up shop security in the Mixed Court, their membership in the Chamber being acknowledged as an assurance of bona fides.

Powerful Institution

It will thus be seen that the Chamber is a powerful institution. In 1919, it consisted of 300 members, mostly guilds and firms, with a few individual members. It was impossible to increase the number, although for many years, there had been demands for such an increase among the rising economic middle class of Shanghai. The Students Movement of 1919 had the immediate effect of lessening the power of the dominant clique, which was accused of being engaged in the smuggling of rice to Japan, a crime in a country which is really facing a shortage in the production of the principal food of the masses. The outcry against the clique was so severe that they retired and the reformers had their inning. Mr. C. C. Nieh, a cotton-mill owner, philanthropist, and at that time, a Christian, was elected Chairman of the Chamber (1920). He immediately introduced a number of reforms, among them being an increased membership. During his two years in office, the Chamber was democratized, younger and modernly trained men were placed in executive positions and the influence of the Chamber was restored.

Two years later, the old clique again struggled for supremacy, but popular opinion was too much for them and Mr. Sung Han-chang, Manager of the Bank of China and one of the most respected Chinese in Shanghai was elected Chairman. Unfortunately Mr. Sung was ill much of the time and factional quarrels detracted from the constructive work of the Chamber. In 1924, Mr. Yu Yah-ching, who recently visited Japan, was elected Chairman.

Leader of the Masses

Mr. Yu holds a unique position in the social life of this city. He is easily the mass leader par excellence. The populace has faith in him. Through all sorts of vicissitudes since 1911 when he turned Shanghai public opinion in favor of the Revolution, Mr. Yu has been able to hold the good will and loyalty of all the confusing and conflicting elements of Chinese society in Shanghai. His success is not easily explained, for Mr. Yu has few of the qualities which make for successful public leadership in this country.



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The fact remains, however, that the public is strong for Yu Ya-ching. Although a Ningpo man, he is not a member of the Clique. The Clique has always fought him perhaps one reason for his popularity. His term of office included the most trying time for the Chamber—strikes, boycotts, the May 30 trouble, civil war, all troubles seemed to have fallen upon China at one time. Yet, Mr. Yu was able to weather these storms without loss of reputation among his own people. Some foreigners, of course, regard him as a scoundrel and a reprobate, but that seldom worries a man of his type. He is not concerned with foreign opinion; yet, will heed the smallest criticism from a tiny Chinese organization.

Mr. Yu stayed out of this year's election. He went to Japan instead. He did not even cast a vote—which is the Chinese way of noting opposition. He knew that the Clique after numerous attempts, would succeed. Many members, 150 of them, abstained from voting. Their idea was that they would make the Clique's victory such a tremendous one that it would be a defeat. This requires some explanation. The Chamber, to be popular and effective, must be fairly representative of all Chinese in the Community. If the Chamber represents only one Clique in the Community, it can play no part in Chinese affairs, under such circumstances. The Chinese find a way of making the Chamber's work ineffective.

Election Is Contested

The Clique nominated a full ticket of 35 names, 26 of whom belonged to the Clique, the remaining 9 included such big names as Yu Yah-ching, etc. The plan was that if all the members of the Chamber voted, not all of the Clique 35 would be elected, so that the trick would not be so apparent. However, 150 opponents of the Clique refrained from voting, which fixed it so that the whole 35 members on the ticket were elected, which made the election ridiculous, as some of the Clique's nominees were office boys and book-keepers, while some of the leading men in Shanghai were defeated. Whereupon, a howl went up all over town and now the election is being contested.

The major difficulty in the whole business is the fact that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is a supporter of the Clique. There are numerous outstanding questions, like the possession of the Kiangnan Arsenal, which Marshal Sun would like to have settled according to his own plans. The Clique and Marshal Sun understand each other perfectly. Marshal Sun is handling Shanghai with a double-edged sword. He has organized a modern municipality under the direction of Dr. V. K. Ting, one of the competent modernly educated Chinese. Dr. Ting has outstanding administrative ability and is a man of character. At the same time, he continues old-fashioned Chinese methods under the Taoyin, Mr. Fu Chiang. As long as Marshal Sun employs this double-edged sword, there is going to be trouble in Shanghai; the Chamber of Commerce row is only one example.

"His Last Laugh"

With the success of "Vodavil," the last German film production, at the Carlton Theater, numerous cinema attendants will be glad to hear that "His Last Laugh", starring Emil Jannings, is appearing this week at the Carlton. While Jannings acting in "Vodavil" was intense and powerful a better opportunity is given to study his ability in "His Last Laugh."

The play is a gripping characterization of Jannings. So well produced is this play that sub-titles are almost superfluous; the continuity and action are so well expressed that no verbal aid is needed for perfect understanding.

The picture depicts a true story of life—showing the rise and fall of a human figure. He plays the part of an old doorman in a Berlin Hotel, who, resplendent in a gorgeous uniform, is the grand factor of the establishment, and an exalted personage in the humble quarter of the city in which he lives with his adoring daughter. He is replaced by a younger man, and stripped of his gold lace and brass buttons is reduced to a mediocre position in the lavatory.

The picture shows him in his glory and then what happens when his grand world crumbles around him, and finally how fate brings him to the top again. A simple tale but full of humanity.

Problem of Modernizing Marriage Customs in China

The following interesting discussion of the problems involved in China's changing marriage customs, was written as a symposium by a class of girl students at Ginling College. The article appeared in the June Chinese Recorder.

THE present attitude of Chinese students towards marriage customs involves many problems. These problems should be considered and solved so that there will be standards to guide our actions which will be neither ultra-conservative nor ultra-liberal.

When Western marriage customs first came to China, the students favored them. Many students adopted them. At the same time they ignored the old Chinese customs. These have some good points. They became too liberal and neglected the essential part of the Western marriage customs—the advice of older people, which should be considered before the engagement. In consequence many problems arose in connection with free choice in marriage. There were three chief results. First, individual happiness did not always follow free choice. The individual was sometimes in a pitiful condition. For instance, a girl, a well-educated student, adopted free choice in marriage. Unfortunately she disregarded public opinion and went finally into free love. She married a young man who was handsome and liberal in his promises. Before very long, however, her husband ceased to care for her and treated her in accordance with conservative principles. She lived with her parents-in-law who were also conservative in their attitude. Thus she was not free. What she learned at school could not be put into practice.

Second, those who adopted free choice in marriage often neglected the investigation of the family into which they married. For instance one girl after marriage found that her husband's family was not the kind of family with which she had expected to live. All of them smoked opium! Not having a strong character, after a year or two she yielded to the family influence and smoked also. If she had investigated that family thoroughly before becoming engaged, she would probably not have chosen that man as her husband.

Third, divorce often resulted from free choice in marriage. For instance a man teacher and a woman teacher taught in separate schools. They fell in love. Finally they married and lived in a rented house. A few weeks after the marriage the husband treated his wife unkindly. Why? The reason was that the man already had a wife and he was finally convinced that his first wife was a good wife. Afterwards, he became a Christian. Then he could have only one wife. He then divorced the second wife though he gave her a certain amount of money every month. But her life was sad and lonely.

Since Christianity came to China we have also the problem of marriage between Christian and non-Christian families. Should a Christian man or woman marry a non-Christian? It is, it seems to me, possible for a Christian man to marry a non-Christian, for in China the man's influence is greater than the woman's. Women are passive and more easily adapt themselves to their environment, so that if a woman comes to live with a Christian family she will gradually accept their doctrine. On the other hand it is more difficult when a Christian woman marries a non-Christian man. This seems to me inadvisable. For instance, a Christian girl was engaged by her parents to a non-Christian man. Her only comfort was that she might tell the good tidings of Jesus to her husband and his family; for she could not hope to break the engagement. After the wedding ceremony the man took the customary attitude that she was his property and slave. She must obey him in everything. He suppressed her very severely. As a result the woman's good character and religious faith deteriorated. Her feeling and her attitude towards God gradually changed. No Christian leader came in contact with her. This incident makes me feel that it is better for a Christian woman not to marry a non-Christian man.

Early betrothal contracts made by parents without the knowledge of their children can be broken if necessary. For instance, if a man or woman finds out that the betrothed's opinion and conduct are quite different from his or her point of view and as a result foresees that the marriage will not be successful, then it is better to break the engagement, for it would be hard to get along harmoniously under such circumstance. But if the parents on both sides find that the man's and woman's characters are good and that the engagement promises well, then the contract should not be broken. The young man or woman should take the parents' advice.

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It is the Christian social rule that the parents should not make betrothal contracts for their children. Before the announcement of the engagement they should speak to the son or daughter about it. If those to be engaged object to the proposed engagement they must stop trying to arrange it. If the parents find that a girl is worthy to be the wife of their son they can influence him on their side by giving him opportunity to be together with her or to work with her in church activities or in social service.

China has always considered women inferior to men. Even Confucius, the great moral teacher, assigned women a place on the back seat. Men have treated woman unfairly by the practice of the double moral standard. For instance, it is considered a normal thing for a man to marry two or three wives, (with the exception of Christian people) if the first wife has not given birth to a son. Thus society does not criticize the practice of polygamy, but the practice of polyandry is most severely criticised and punished. But it is equally as bad for a man to be polygamous as it is for a woman to be polyandrous. Then again, it is perfectly right for a widower to marry again. But for a widow it is quite different. To win the approval of society she must remain all her life a widow. Yet if she has any children or debts left she remains responsible for them.

As a reaction from such existing customs, Chinese students, especially those that are intellectually trained, feel that the Chinese who adopt the new custom of free choice in marriage should establish a new standard of Chinese living. There should be no double moral standard—no polygamy or polyandry! For the benefit of future generations the man and woman should meet the requirements of eugenics before they become engaged. In setting up new customs, woman must make the home pleasant and be a dutiful wife. But the man also must strive to make his wife happy and contented.

As the result of experience and actual observation students are coming to feel that Chinese men and women ought not to copy all the foreign marriage customs. The old marriage customs are autocratic and not democratic. This is bad! But to take up any custom that is entirely new to China is equally bad. There is, therefore, a tendency to compromise between the old and new.

Young people ought not to overlook the advantage of having the advice of parents or older people. Westerners also have this, although perhaps to a smaller degree than the Chinese. It is so easy for young people to think that westerners are entirely free and that, therefore, Chinese young people should be similarly free. Christian parents should cease to be autocratic. But many non-Christian parents still take part in deciding their children's marriage. China has been for generations under the control of the old customs and it is hard to make a radical change all at once. There is need to be very careful.

We agree, then, in regard to marriage that we need our parents' or older peoples' advice, but that the final decision is to be made by the individual concerned. If individuals are to know each other before they are engaged or married, there must be some agency to make this possible. Co-education is one such means. It affords opportunities for young people in class or social gatherings. In co-educational institutions young men and women may know each other, when they work together in public places, free from thought of the differences which exists between them. This provides an opportunity for them to know each other's character and interests. It is not advisable to have co-education in high schools, since high school pupils are just in their adolescent period and are apt to make mistakes. It is still hard for the colleges since public opinion in China has not yet fully approved the system of co-education. (The married men attending college create a very serious problem.) Another place that affords a good chance for social intercourse between the sexes, is in school or church work where they work together as sisters and brothers and where each has a chance to know the character, and virtues—such as promptness, truthfulness, and loyalty—of the other. The various fields of work need men and women that are dependable. The present generation of Chinese youth is passing through a transitional period. If they make a good start they will pave a smooth path for the future generations to tread upon and to improve. If they start off too rashly, then they will make it harder for future generations.

After knowing each other through the various ways listed above the individual chooses the one who is most suitable to be a life companion. After the choice is made by the advice of older people the couple should set up a new and separate home of their own. It is the habit of the Chinese to live with the husband's parents after marriage. This sometimes makes the newly married couple dependent on the parents. The man does not care much for the girls' parents and so no due reverence is shown to them. Hence to Chinese students of to-day it seems better to set up a new

home for themselves. They will thus learn how to be independent and the parents on both sides will receive equal reverence and love and welcome in their home. Of course when the parents get old and are not able to work they will come and live with the children by their own choice. Thus the young married people will still keep in communication with their parents though living in a separate home.

In this newly established home the wife should be the right hand to her husband. She should be careful that the husband's life and work are not hindered by her. She should be willing to stay at home and do her duty. As a wife she makes the home a cheerful, and comfortable place for the man when he comes back from a day's hard work. The man would then have no desire to be away from home after leaving his business. As an educated mother, she should do her part in educating the children at home. She should study the development of the physical side of the children and should be careful to develop their bodies as a basis for their activities. Both parents should be careful in selecting the people with whom they associate, and careful about the playmates of the children. The mother should give the child such intellectual training as she sees to be suitable. It is not the mother alone who has the whole responsibility of the home training of the child. The father shares this responsibility. As the child grows old and enters school the mother keeps herself alive to the problems of the child and the problems that are going on outside of her home. In this way she is able to answer the questions of the child and be a constant companion. Reverence of the younger ones toward parents will thus be increased.

It is true that a married woman should devote most of her time to the duties of the home, training the children and making the home comfortable for the whole family. Yet this is not the only duty of an educated woman. There are many social demands also. She ought to organize different clubs to improve conditions of living—clubs for the prohibition of drinking and smoking, and for promoting public sanitary conditions. In this way, her functions as an educated woman would not be limited to the home, but society would also get the benefit of her better privileges.

Many a time married people spend all their time in work, the man in his business, and the woman in her home duties, regardless of any recreation. Chinese students of to-day think that some money should be reserved for recreation and self-culture. Newspapers and magazines help one to know what is going on in the world and the lines of thought that are filling the minds of the people of the time. Educated people should keep themselves growing intellectually or else they can not be counted as good citizens. Home duties and business should not keep married people from attending lectures by well known men. Good concerts are also to be included in the family budget. Man's knowledge is often limited by space so progressive married people should also reserve some money for travel. By traveling ideas are broadened and people get real enjoyment.

In conclusion, the ideal home of the Chinese students of to-day is one in which not only the members of the family find rest and comfort but one in which strangers are also welcomed at all times.

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KIANGWAN ROAD—SHANGHAI

Men and Events

Congressman W. B. Oliver of Alabama is expected in Shanghai on July 26.

Dr. C. J. Fox, editor and publisher of the *North China Star* of Tientsin is in Shanghai staying at the Astor House Hotel.

Mrs. J.R. Putnam, wife of the American Consul at Tsingtao is en route to Seattle on the *President Grant* for a short visit.

Japan exported in 1925 a total of 58,445,000 pounds of raw silk, of which amount approximately 98 percent went to the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kingsbury of Connell Brothers, Shanghai who have been traveling in North China, have returned to Shanghai.

Benjamin Wright of the Peking branch of the International Banking Corporation, has arrived in Shanghai to be connected with the local branch.

C. E. Glass, American Consul-General at Tientsin, departed this week for America for an absence of about four months. D.C. Berger will act as consul in his place.

Shareholders of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., have been notified of an interim dividend of Taels Two per share (Four per cent) for the half year ending June 30, 1926.

F. E. Vincent, acting manager of the American Foreign Insurance Association, has returned to Shanghai after an extended business trip to Hankow, where he has established an office for his company.

Miss Amy Mayer, who has been with the American Consulate in Shanghai, left last Friday, July 16, on the *President Harrison* for her home in America by way of Europe. She expects to spend some time in Paris and will later visit Spain.

F. A. Fairchild, vice-president of the China and Japan Trading Company of New York, arrived in Shanghai last week for an inspection of his company's business in the Far East. Mr. Fairchild formerly resided in Shanghai for several years and was a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mrs. Julean Arnold, wife of the American Commercial Attache in China arrived in Shanghai last Saturday after an absence from China of more than a year. While in Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and their children will be the guests of Dr. Anne Walter Fearn in the French Concession. Mr. Arnold expects to remain in Shanghai until the end of the year.

D. H. Lawson, formerly business manager of *The China Press* and until recently director of advertising for *The Morning Sun*, Long Beach, California, has been made business manager and director of advertising of *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo). Mr. Lawson, accompanied by Mrs. Lawson, arrived in Japan on July 11 to assume his new duties.

Linton Wells and his traveling companion, Evans, who passed through Siberia, Manchuria and Japan in their attempt to break the world's record for encircling the globe, arrived in New York on July 14, having completed the round-the-world tour in 28 days. The previous record was 35 days made by John Mears several years ago, but without the aid of airplanes.

Wm. A. Chapman, clerk of the United States Court for China, who has been charged with the embezzlement of \$30,000 from the funds of the Court and who departed from Shanghai several days ago, was found to be a passenger on the *President Jefferson* of the Admiral Line which was scheduled to arrive in Seattle on July 22. The officials at Seattle have been instructed to arrest him upon arrival.

Serious damage is reported in the Shaohing district of Chekiang Province by the rising of the Chien Tang River and the bursting of a dyke at Ling Pu. The rice crop is ruined by the floods and though the farmers may yet be able to re-plant the crop prospects are poor. The Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee also reports that the much needed rain around Auchow, Chekiang Province, finally came but it is feared that too much rain has fallen.

The extent of Roman Catholic and Protestant Church missionary work maintained by the churches of Europe and America is shown in the following statistics which appeared in the July issue of *Current History*: Missions maintain 54,000 Americans and Europeans in mission work in various quarters of the world. These missionaries minister to more than 21,000,000 people. Mission schools enroll 4,500,000 children. Mission hospitals maintained numbered 1,445 which cared for 461,000 patients in 1923, which figures do not include several million patients which received dispensary treatment.



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W. Turner, manager of Reuters, Ltd., has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Ceylon and Java.

We would say that the youth, just out from America for a large American concern, who writes individual bank checks for his motor-car chits, is really deriving full value from his "checking account."

Benjamin Sterns of the passenger department of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines, is soon to leave Shanghai for a vacation in the United States and Canada. Mr. Sterns does not expect to return to Shanghai.

Dr. E. R. Johnson, well known American railway authority who is now in Peking, is expected to visit Shanghai shortly. Dr. Johnson is being entertained by his former students at the University of Pennsylvania while in China.

Dr. James F. Abbott, formerly American Commercial Attache in Japan, died several days ago in the United States, according to a report in the *Japan Chronicle* for July 15. Dr. Abbott, was formerly a member of the faculty of Washington University, St. Louis, but during the progress of the World War and immediately following was connected with the States Department at Washington.

Jay G. Hayden, Washington correspondent of the *Detroit News*, accompanied by Mrs. Hayden, arrived in Japan on July 11 for a leisurely tour of the Orient. When asked by a reporter for one of the Japanese newspapers why so many American newspapermen were visiting the Far East, Mr. Hayden replied that there is now a lack of interest in European news in the United States, hence the newspapers were turning toward the Orient.

Capt. Robert Dollar was the guest of honor and delivered an address before the members of the American Chamber of Commerce at tiffin at the American Club, Shanghai, on Tuesday, July 20. More than 100 members of the Chamber and guests were present. Capt. and Mrs. Dollar, accompanied by O. G. Steen, manager of the Dollar interests in the Far East, have just returned to Shanghai from a trip to Tientsin, Peking and Hankow. Capt. Mrs. Dollar are planning to proceed shortly on their trip around the world.

That the recent air flights to the North Pole have brought the Orient closer to America and Europe is the interesting conclusion of Vilhjalmur Stefansson who piloted the airship Norge from Rome, Italy to the North Pole and then to Alaska. Stefansson reproduces a number of charts in connection with an article in the July *World's Work* showing distances between Oriental ports and American and European cities by way of the North Pole. The distance between Shanghai and New York by way of the Pole is about 7,000 miles; from Chicago to Calcutta the distance is 8,085 miles; Tokyo to New York, 6830 miles; Canton to New York 8,100 miles; Tokyo to Paris 6,020 miles.

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company inaugurated on Saturday, July 17, the first of a series of week-end trips to the Buddhist sacred island of Pootoo, located off the Chekiang coast. The ship used for the service is the Hsin-kiang-tien and first trip was well patronized by Chinese and foreign tourists. The ship leaves Shanghai at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon and reaches the Pootoo beach at noon on Sunday, touching at Chinghai and Ningpo enroute, and returning to Shanghai early Tuesday morning. Since the boat remains at Pootoo over night excellent opportunity is provided for passengers to enjoy the bathing at Pootoo beach, and to inspect the interesting temples.

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The Week in the Far East

The Allied drive upon the Kuominchun forces at Nankou Pass and the Canton expedition in Hunan Province, together with the various mandates of the Peking Government in an effort to maintain a functioning body at the Capital are the main events of the week under review. The Central Government has always been hard-pressed for funds but probably never has the situation been as acute than at present. When Dr. Wellington Koo assumed office as Minister of Finance it was thought that, with some sincere cooperation on the part of his associates and of the militarists, some measure may be devised whereby the financial plight of the government may be eased somewhat. However, the life of any Minister of Finance in China apparently is not strewn with roses, and like several of his predecessors, Dr. Koo is now extremely desirous of resigning and handing over the task of raising money to the next one. The Allied drive upon the strongly fortified Nankou Pass, where the Kuominchun (General Feng Yu-hsiang's forces) are making their stand after their flight from Peking, is still in progress. Conflicting reports reach Shanghai. Commanders claim victories which are unconfirmed and later proved mere propaganda.

There has been indecisive fighting in the region of Nankow and Allied troops are reported to be approaching Huailai, where the Kuominchun are strongly entrenched and which city was erroneously reported captured by the Allied forces about a week ago. The Shansi forces, as a part of the Allied drive, have apparently been making good progress and the Fengtien troops who were slated to move upon the Kuominchun from Dolonor, are quite active. As a result reports are frequent to the effect that the Kuominchun are preparing to move on the Kansu.

That Marshal Wu Pei-fu is extremely worried over the Hunan Province situation is evidenced from the numerous telegrams which he is sending to his various commanders in that area. The Southern invasion of the province by the Canton forces have reached and captured the Changsha, the capital of the province and the Hunan forces under General Yen Kai-hsin, an ally of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, have moved to Yochow, about 65 miles north.

General Yeh Kai-hsin, accompanied by a small body of personal guards, left the city in a gunboat, according to these reports, leaving orders that all his troops evacuate the city at once.

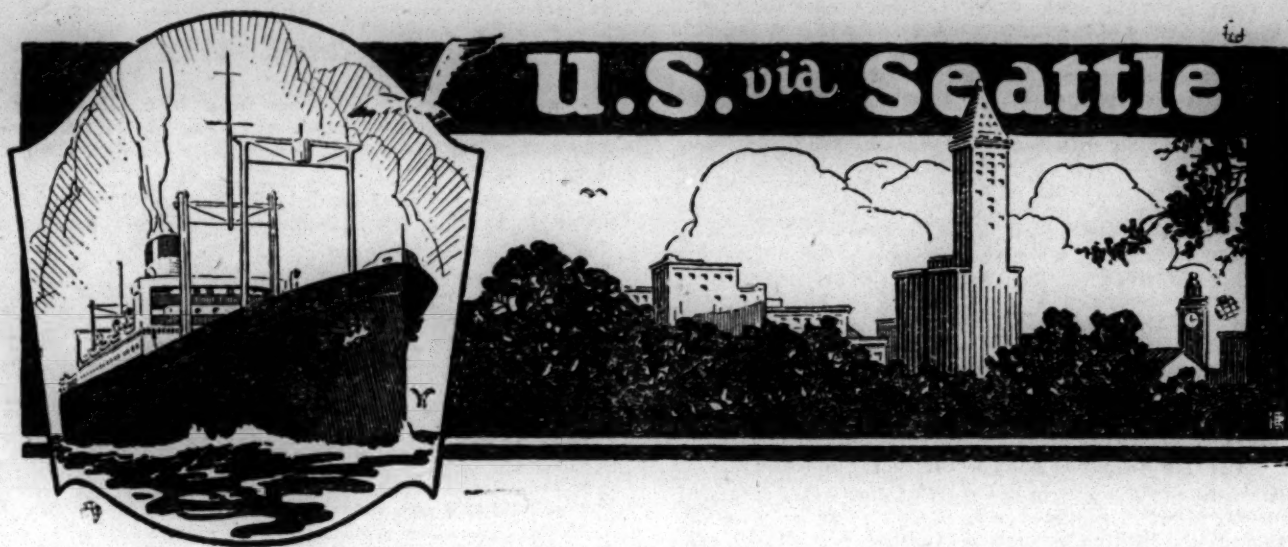
It is said that Changsha is not exceedingly important from a military point of view and that it cannot be held if an enemy force is in possession of Yochow. It is believed, therefore, that once having consolidated his forces at Changsha, General Tang will take steps to take Yochow, after which he would be in undisputed possession of the province. The defeat of his ally it is believed may cause some uneasiness to Wu Pei-fu whose southern campaign will have been given a considerable setback.

The Tariff Delegates Vacate Peking

Although the Chinese Government has appointed new Chinese delegates to the Tariff Conference in a last moment to stave off the postponement until after the hot weather, indications are that the foreign delegates have decided that further sessions are inadvisable at the present. Most of the foreign delegates have vacated Peking for cooler spots, inasmuch as nothing of importance could be accomplished at the conference with the political situation as it was. As a result of this the Chinese diplomatic authorities have decided to devote their attention for the present to the reorganization of the Chinese Tariff Revision Commission and the revision of its regulations so that the Powers may have no fresh excuse when the request is made that they resume the conference. This attitude is said to have been communicated to Marshal Wu Pei-fu and is said to have secured his approval. The new members of the Chinese Delegation to the Tariff Conference ignores the appointments made by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. The following are appointed members of the Special Tariff Revision Commission: Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Mr. Chang Chih-tan, Dr. Wellington Koo, Mr. Liang Shih-yi, Dr. W. W. Yen, Mr. Pan Fu, Mr. Chang Ying-hua, Mr. Ma Su, Mr. Wang Yin-tai, Mr. Hsia Jen-hu; and the following as plenipotentiary delegates: Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Dr. Wellington Koo, Dr. W. W. Yen, Mr. Chang Ying-hua and Mr. Wang Yin-tai. With the appointment of the new members of the Chinese Delegation, China also alluded to her desire to have the Tariff Conference re-opened. Mr. Hioki, the Japanese chief delegate to the conference, left Peking on July 17 for Japan.

Chinese Want C. E. R. Dispute Settled

Though there seems to be little chance of the Sino-Soviet conference at Mukden being re-opened for the present,



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there are signs that the railway question may be discussed quite separately in Harbin, is the opinion expressed in a special dispatch from Harbin to *The Peking Leader*.

The Chinese authorities insist that the railway conflict must be settled and that there must be a parity of Chinese and Soviet servants and, above all, there must not be any political work done in the railway offices. As it is at present, a number of the heads or assistant heads of the C. E. R. Administration have been marked down by the Chinese as political agitators and every effort will be made to have them removed.

In an interview which one of the Chinese members of the Board gave the press, he stated that the railway is purely a commercial undertaking and none of the servants should have anything to do with politics. Now as all the heads of the railways reside in Harbin, all railway matters should be settled here, both the Chinese and Soviet government having their representatives in this town. At the present moment the (Chinese) President is absent in bad health, but he will probably be well enough on the return of Marshal Chang Tso-lin to take up this matter with him and it is thought that the marshal will be in favor of the railway questions being settled in Harbin, without any Sino-Soviet conference, the latter being a political one, while the railway has no politics, to discuss.

Former Emperor Asks Return of Properties

According to a report in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) the former Manchu Emperor, who is now living in Tientsin, has submitted a lengthy petition to Marshal Wu Pei-fu asking for the restoration of the Articles of Favorable Treatment and the return of the Ching palaces which are now converted into a museum. The petition points out that the action of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in expelling the former Manchu Emperor and his family from the Imperial Palaces was a Bolshevik deed and that now that the political situation in Peking has reverted to the status that prevailed prior to the coup d'état of 1924, it is both right and proper that the ex-Emperor should be restored all his rights and property.

Marshal Wu has referred the petition to the Cabinet without any comment. It is understood that the Minister of the Interior has received a similar petition from the former bureau in charge of the affairs of the Ching Household, requesting the abolition of the palace Museum and the restoration of the Imperial Palaces to the Emperor. What the Government is going to do with the two petitions is being awaited with keen interest in Chinese circles.

According to another report, the petition of the Manchu Emperor to Marshal Wu was inspired by the monarchists who are anxious to seek the restoration of lost privileges to him.

Canton Busy Recruiting Troops

Reports from Canton state that the Kwangtung section of the Canton Hankow Railway has been monopolized by troops going north to assist in the Northern Expedition against Marshal Wu Pei-fu in Hunan Province. The Kuomintang claim that it will have 30,000 troops in Hunan before the end of July. The Canton Strike Committee is said to be assisting the army by raising 3,000 men to be army coolies. That the Soviet are vitally interested in the Northern Expedition against Marshal Wu is shown by the fact that recently a Russian vessel arrived at Whampoa, near Canton, with a reported cargo of nine airplanes, 1,000 machine guns and 20 field pieces. Nineteen aviators are also reported to have arrived on the same boat. This information comes to hand with another report from Moscow stating that rumor is rife there that General Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian general, who is now staying in Russia has concluded a \$3,000,000 loan with the Soviet Government, granting concessions in Mongolia to the Soviet Government in return. However, the Soviet authorities at Moscow deny the rumor.

The Ministry of Education has issued an order to all the universities in Peking and in the provinces under which, beginning with the next school year, they shall disconnect themselves from all subordinate college departments and middle schools. This order is aimed at the use of undergraduate students in the universities as teachers in these subordinate middle schools attached to the universities. These undergraduates are considered "tinged with red" and their influence, as teachers, upon the impressionable students in the middle schools is considered a strong factor in the recruiting of radicals.

At a meeting held in the offices of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce last Monday afternoon Dr. C. T. Wang, ex-director general of the Commission for the Sino-Russian Affairs was elected chairman of the Chinese Rate-payers' Association while Mr. Feng Sao-shan of the Wen Cheng Loong paper hong was elected vice chairman.

News from South China

In addition to the improvement of the wireless station at East Parade Ground, Canton, the Kuomintang authorities are considering the erection of a station at Kiungchow, the island of Hainan.

Bandits operating around Fungtsen, West River in Kwangtung, according to reports reaching Canton, have in the last fortnight looted more than 70 villages, destroyed 30,000 homes, kidnapped or killed more than 2,000 persons. The Kuomintang is asking the 4th Army to detail troops for their relief.

The Canton Police on July 13 again issued the habitual order forbidding labor unions to arm their pickets as a prevention to factional conflicts among the workers. On the very evening of the latest order, however, the tooth brush labor guild had internal troubles of its own and one man was reported killed and a number of workers killed.

Mr. George Bow, a graduate of the University of Vermont in America and for many years a personal aid to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has been recommended by Mr. Sun Fo for the post of managing-director of the Chinese Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railroad, to take the place of Mr. Li Chao-huan, resigned.

General Li Tsai-hsin will remain as Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang Army, while General Niu Yung-chien, will become Chairman of the Council of War, a new department to advise the Commander-in-Chief in military movement and directions.

General Yeh Kai-hsin, whose men had to evacuate Changsha, Hunan, completely in favor of their enemies, the Pro-Kuomintang army under General Tang Seng-chi on July 10 and 11 has now arrived at Hsin-ti in order to confer with the former Tuchun, General Chao Heng ti, for further plan of action. Marshal Wu Pei-fu, upon report of the fall of Changsha, has despatched another division and one brigade from Hupeh to re-inforce those who are already there.

A report from Shanghai says that one of the former commanders of General Chen Chiung-ming, onetime the foremost anti-Red leader in South China, is now in Changchow, Fukien, trying to interest the troops there to operate against the Chao-Mei districts of Eastern Kwangtung.

General Chiang Kai-shek, Kuomintang Chief, has expressed the hope that the Canton-Hongkong conference for the settlement of the anti-British strike and boycott will be able to conclude its sittings within a week so as to enable him to make his plans for a visit to the Kwangtung-borders, according to a Kuomintang press report. The second day of the conference was to have taken up details of the terms. It adds. So far nothing official has been issued from the conference room at the Kuomintang Ministry of Foreign Affairs. General impression in the Southern Capital appears to be optimistic regarding the outlook for a final settlement. Professor Koo Man-yu of the Peking Government University, now in Canton owing to the persecution of Communists by Marshal Chang Tso-lin in Peking, took part at the conference as an assistant or alternate to Mr. Chan Chung-pok, the retiring Commissioner of Labor of the Kuomintang.

The Canton Municipality, in addition to its bureaus of public safety (police), public finance, public health, public works, and public education, will now have a new bureau of public lands. The public lands bureau will have in charge the new land tax to be inaugurated soon, the survey, record, registration, and other administrative functions in connection with lands and real property holding in Canton. The new commissioner of public lands just appointed is Mr. Junkee Choy, a graduate of Columbia University in New York and formerly vice-president of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of Hongkong. Mr. Choy and Mr. Cheng Tien-tow, a leader of the Kuomintang, were principal founders of the Bank. Mr. Choy was at one time commissioner of public finance under Mr. Sun Fo when he was Mayor several years ago.

Many cases of dysentery are being reported in Canton, including the Tungshan and the Eastern Suburb districts. Some Canton residents blame the water system as a cause for the spread of this disease.

The Sincere Company in Canton has allowed its employees an increase in wages, those receiving now a wage of \$15 to \$27 to be given an increase of \$7 a month; \$25 to \$30, an increase of \$5; \$30 to \$40, an increase of \$4; and above \$40, an increase of \$3 a month.

The *Chong Fook* Launch, plying between Whampoa and Canton as a despatch boat of the General Headquarters of the Kuomintang, was pirated a few days ago while anchoring along the Bund, Canton. The Kuomintang authorities

were greatly excited over the fact that the pirates had nerve enough to rob the property of the highest command in the Kuomintang Army.

Failing to receive an increase in wages from their employers, the Chinese dockyard workers at Wanchai, Heungshan, have walked out. It is feared that the masons, carpenters, matched builders, wood-cutters, and others will join in a sympathetic strike thus to tie up tea trade there.

The Canton Strike Committee pickets on July 13, captured a small vessel in Canton Harbor with contrabands from the standpoint of the committee enforcing the anti-British boycott. The vessel is said to have gone from a neighboring "enemy" territory to that port. Later it has transpired that the vessel has 12 cases full of printed matter—Kwangsi banknotes—and other chemicals suitable for the manufacture of ammunitions. The Strike Committee has said that, unless there is proof from the local authorities that the articles are intended for the Kwangsi Kuomintang, same will be confiscated.

General Chiang Kai-shek, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang Forces, has supplemented the request of the Kuomintang Ministry of Finance to the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton for a loan of \$500,000 with an order that the amount should be forthcoming within three days. Every member of the Chamber, usually a trade guild or a large business firm, had been allotted a sum which he must raise within a specified and time remit to the General Headquarters through the General Chamber of the Commerce. General Chu-Pei-teh, as Commissariat-General of the Kuomintang Army, personally carried the order from the Commander-in-Chief to the General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, July 16, 1926.

Trade Opportunities

The following trade opportunities have been received by the U. S. Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, from American business houses desiring to be placed in communication with local firms for the purposes noted. Further information regarding them may be obtained on application to that office.

Wind-Electric Light and Power Plants: Manufacturers of Wind-Electric plants (wind mills for generating electricity, especially adapted for isolated places), wish to enter the China market. Folder on file at this office.

Door Holders: Manufacturers of a device to prevent doors swinging shut wish to secure distributors in China. Full description and terms one file at this office.

Rubber Soles: Manufacturers of rubber soles in sheet form, are desirous of obtaining an exclusive agency in China. Circular and samples on file at this office.

Vacuum Products: Manufacturers of vacuum products wish to enter the China market. Descriptive booklet on file.

Medicines: Manufacturers of Anti-Rheumatic and analgesic remedies wish to secure sole representatives in China. Further details on file at this office.

Toys: Manufacturers of educational toys for children want agent or buying distributor in China.

Baling Presses: Manufacturers of Baling Presses want to secure a distributor in China. Descriptive booklet on file at this office.

Horse Collar and Saddle Pads: Manufacturers of Horse Collar and Saddle Pads wish to enter the China market. Descriptive booklet on file.

Automotive Accessories: Manufacturers of Automotive Accessories are prepared to enter the China market. Booklet on file at this office.

Starch and Glucose: Manufacturers of Starch and Glucose want to secure a representative in China.

Vegetable Oils: San Francisco firm wishes to get in touch with exporters of vegetable oils in China.

Flavoring: Manufacturers of Maple flavoring would like to enter the China market. Sample and folder on file at this office.

Air Compressors: Well known manufacturer of air compressors wants agents in China.

Babies' play Chairs: Manufacturers of efficient contrivance to care for babies wish to secure responsible concern or individual to act as agent or as buying distributor. Descriptive literature on file.

Electric Light Sets: Exporters of self-contained gas engines, electric generator and storage batteries, for supplying electric light and power for individual houses, plantations, etc., where central station service is not available, wish to secure agents in China. Descriptive pamphlets on file.

Radio Receivers: Exporters of radio sets wish to secure agents in Shanghai.

From the Chinese Press

Mukden, July 15.—Residents in the region along the South Manchuria Railway have been terrorized for many weeks on account of the depredations of "Hunhutes" or Chinese bandits. It is thought that most of the bandits are remnants of the forces of Kuo Sung-Lin who rebelled against Marshal Chang Tso-ling last year.

Peking July 15.—It is reported here that the Soviet Government has supplied the forces of Marshal Feng Yuxiang with \$2,000,000 for use in the campaign against Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu.

Hongkong, July 15.—General Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang has telegraphed General Tang Sun-tse of Hunan congratulating him upon the recapture of Changsha, which General Yeh Kai-hsin's troops recently have evacuated.

Kaifeng, July 15.—General Fan Chung-hsin who is supposed to be affiliated with the Kuominchun in the fighting in western Honan, has retreated to Paofeng as a result of heavy attacks on the part of Hupeh and Honan troops under Wu Pei-fu.

Shanghai, July 15.—According to an agent of the Kuomintang now in Shanghai, General Chiang Kai-shek is planning to put 150,000 men in the field against Wu Pei-fu and an additional 80,000 is to be held in reserve. General Chiang will assume personal command of the forces.

Tokyo, July 15.—Delegates from China, Japan and Turkey held a preliminary conference at Nagasaki yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements for the Pan-Asiatic Conference which opens at Nagasaki on August 1.

Peking July 15.—Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Switzerland has telegraphed that he is returning to China immediately in response to telegraphic instructions from Marshal Wu Pei-fu. It is rumored that Mr. Lu is to be Premier in the new government.

Peking, July 15.—It was decided today to appoint the foreign minister, Tsai Ting-kan and four others to serve on the Chinese delegation to the Customs Conference.

Mukden, July 15.—It is reported that Marshal Chang Tso-ling has entered into a contract with a French concern to construct a railway between Chichihar and Hulatao, the capital to be \$100,000,000. The French Banque Indo-Chine is supposed to be interested in the scheme.

Harbin, July 15.—The train schedule over the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian between here and Paris has just been published. It provides for changes at Manchuli, Yamaskov and Riga, twelve days being required for the journey.

Shanghai, July 15.—Appeals have been received by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce from Chekiang and Anhwei provinces for relief in connection with the recent floods.

Nanking, July 16.—It is reported that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang who has been inspecting troops in Northern Kiangsu is hurrying back to Nanking on account of reports received regarding the campaign of the Kuomintang against Wu Pei-fu in Honan Province.

Hankow, July 16.—Since the evacuation of General Yeh Kai-hsin's troops from Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan is again controlled by Gen. Tang Sun-tse who is in alliance with the Kuomintang or Canton parts. Gen. Yeh has retreated to Yochow, but is reported to be planning a fresh attack on Gen. Tang. Gen. Chao Heng-ti is still in Hankow studying the situation.

Tokyo, July 16.—More than 100 works of art were exhibited the Sino-Japanese Art Exhibition which has been in progress at Osaka for some time.

Hankow, July 16.—The Japanese steamer Yuan Kiang Maru which arrived at Changsha on July 13 was fired upon by Chinese troops under Gen. Yeh Kai-chin. No damage was done to the steamer.

Hankow, July 16.—Changsha, the capital of Hunan was captured by the pro-Kuomintang forces under Gen. Tang Sun-tse on July 11, General Yeh Kai-chin's forces retreating to Yochow. Gen. Chao Heng-ti who went to Yochow on behalf of Marshal Wu Pei-fu to mediate between Generals Yeh and Tang, was forced to return to Hankow. Marshal Wu has now dispatched Gen. Sung Tai-pei with a detachment of Hupeh troops to the front.

Peking, July 16.—Chen Luan of the Revenue Council has been appointed Acting Chairman of the Committee which will come to Shanghai to attend the Customs Goods Assessment Conference which will meet in Shanghai shortly. The Committee will be composed of representatives of the Departments of Finance, Agriculture and Commerce and Foreign Affairs.

Peking, July 16.—The following delegates have been definitely appointed to serve on the Chinese Delegation of the Tariff Conference: Tsai Ting-kan, Wellington Koo, Chang Ying-hua, W.W. Yen, Wang Chung-hui, Wang Yin-tai. In addition to the foregoing plenipotentiary delegates the following will also be members of the Committee: Yang Wen-kai, Chang Chih-tan, Liang Shih-yi, Pan Fu, Ma Su, Hsia Jen-hu.

Tokyo, July 16.—A dispatch from Tientsin states that the Germans and Austrians have officially asked the local consular body to intervene in the ex-German Concessions on account of the actions of the Chinese police.

Mukden, July 17.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling, accompanied by a staff of twenty, including Gen. Yu Chung-ken, departed tonight by special train for Port Arthur for the purpose of conferring with Viscount Kodama, governor-general of the Kwangtung leased area and Gen. Shirakawa, commander-in-chief of the Japanese garrison.

Peking, July 17.—Immediately following the appointment of China's delegates to the Tariff Conference the Government cabled Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in Washington, instructing him to inform the United States Government and to ask the help of the American Government in reopening the Tariff Conference.

Peking, July 17.—The Government today telegraphed Gen. Yang Sen, civil Governor of Szechuen instructing him to cancel the so-called illegal taxes recently instituted.

Peking, July 17.—A petition was presented today by members of the Ching Dynasty, asking for permission for Hsuan Tung, the "boy emperor" to return to Peking.

Peking, July 18.—The Foreign Office today notified the Ministers of all of the Powers to the effect that the Chinese Delegation to the Tariff Conference has been appointed.

Hankow, July 18.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has telegraphed to his leaders in Hunan telling them that the town of Milo, Hunan must not be surrendered at any costs.

Hankow, July 18.—General Chao Heng-ti is still remaining at Yochow where he has his headquarters on a gunboat. It is reported that he is threatening to return to Hankow unless the various Hunan Commanders can be induced to get together.

Pengpu, Anhwei Province, July 18.—General Chen Tiao-yuan, commander-in-chief in Anhwei, who has been inspecting troops is planning to proceed to Nanking shortly for a conference with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

Shanghai, July 18.—A serious epidemic of cholera has broken out among the coolies, due, according to report to the unsanitary condition of the water supply.

Shanghai, July 18.—Yu Ya-ching, former chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has addressed a strong letter to the Chinese authorities attacking the foreign lawyers in Shanghai for the opposition to the rendition of the International Mixed Court.

Shanghai, July 18.—The sudden strike of postal employees at the Shanghai Post Office has been temporarily settled, pending the forwarding of their demands to the Ministry of Communications in Peking.

Peking, July 18.—Tang Ur-ho and Chang Chia-sung have been appointed members of the Russian Indemnity Commission.

Hankow, July 19.—Gen. Tang Sun-tze, who captured Changsha several days ago is planning, according to report to continue his campaign against the Northerners.

Peking, July 19.—Prof. Johnson, well known American railway authority, has arrived in Peking and after a brief visit here will proceed to Shanghai.

Seoul, Korea, July 19.—M. Sato, head of the Japanese police at Kankyo, Hokudo, Korea, while conducting an inspection trip in Chinese territory across the Tuman river was attacked by thirty mounted bandits and together with two of his subordinates, was killed.

Moscow, July 19.—It is rumored here that General Feng Yu-hsiang head of the Kuominchun, who is now in Moscow, has concluded a loan of \$3,000,000 with the Soviet Government, granting concessions in Mongolia to the Soviet Government. The Soviet authorities are denying the rumor.

Peking July 19.—General Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung has departed for the Nankow front, but must return to Shantung immediately owing to disturbed conditions in Shantung.

Canton, July 19.—It is reported here that General Wang Tien-pei, tupan of Kweichow, is marching to the assistance of the Southern troops under Tang Sun-tse, fighting for the control of Hunan.

Hongkong, July 19.—The Kwangtung arsenal at Suchin is reported to be working full 24-hour time in turning out munitions for the Northern expedition in Hunan.

Shanghai, July 19.—Former-premier, Hsiung Hsi-ling, who was arrested in connection with a civil action in the Shanghai Mixed Court has proceeded to Peking, stating that he is too busy to appear in connection with the action which involved the affairs of the Wah Chang Mining Corporation of Hunan. It is reported that the Ministry of Justice will dismiss the case.

Tokyo, July 20.—Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China has postponed his contemplated vacation in Japan on account of the promised resumption of the Tariff negotiations.

Hankow, July 20.—It is reported here that General Chiang Kai-shek leader of the Kuomintang expedition against Wu Pei-fu has reached Changsha.

Peking, July 20.—Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States has telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs recommending that the Chinese Government declare tariff autonomy immediately irrespective of the action of the Powers.

Peking, July 20.—The Chinese delegates to the Tariff Conference today notified the Powers that a meeting of the delegates will be held on July 23 at o'clock p. m. Though the attitude of the foreign delegates is not known, it is thought they will attend.

Shanghai, July 20.—The Chinese naval boat Haiyong which has been stationed here at the Kiangnan Arsenal is departing shortly for Wuchang to help in the fight against the Kuomintang in Hunan.

Shanghai, July 20.—The large accumulation of silver in Shanghai banks has eased the banking situation considerably.

Shanghai, July 20.—Fu Siao-on, Chairman and Yuan Lu-tung, vice-chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, recently elected, officially assumed office yesterday. Yu Ya-ching and Feng Chu-pah retiring chairman and vice-chairman, respectively were present.

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New Books and Publications

Existing and Draft Laws of China

Recueil des Sommaires de la Jurisprudence de la Cour Supreme de la Republique de Chine 1912-1923 (French translation of "The Chinese Supreme Court Decisions in Summarized Form"). By Jean Escarra, Liou Tchong-Tchong, Houx Koung-Ou, Liang Jen-Kie, and Hou Wen-Ping. Published by The Commission on Extraterritoriality, Peking, 1925-1926. Three Volumes.

Among the various publications, consisting mostly of translations in English and in French of the existing and draft laws of this country, which have been put out by the Commission on Extraterritoriality, Peking, the work under review certainly occupies a most important place. As is well-known, pending the promulgation of the Draft Civil Code of China, the decisions of the Supreme Court constitute practically the principal source, upon which one draws for information on a particular point of Chinese civil law. The so-called "Laws in Force," which are the portion on civil matters in the former Ta Tsing Lu Li and which are provisionally enforced, cover only a part of the civil law, and the Supreme Court has often found it necessary to formulate new rules to decide controversies in other civil matters. Even as regards the "Laws in Force," the Court has often to interpret their provisions in such a way as is called for by the changes in the social life of the people during a period of transition from the old to the new regime. Though not possessing the imperative force of precedents binding on the lower courts as in the case in common-law countries the decisions of the Chinese Supreme Court nevertheless are cited as of persuasive authority by the lower courts throughout the country, in so far as they are not contrary to express provisions of the existing laws.

Early in 1918, the Supreme Court published the first edition in Chinese of a collection of the syllabi of the cases decided by the Court since its establishment. They are in the form of statements announcing the principles of law on which the decisions were based, together with references to the date of decision and the file number of the cases. The Chinese edition was in part translated into English by Dr. F. T. Cheng, entitled "The Chinese Supreme Court Decisions," also published by the Commission on Extraterritoriality. The translation does not, however, cover the whole of the Chinese edition and those parts relating to property and family law are still untranslated. In 1925 the Supreme Court published a Supplement, bringing the cases down to the end of 1923. The Chinese edition of 1918 and the Supplement of 1925 form the original of the present French translation.

The translation under review follows closely the Chinese original in arrangement. Each summarized decision is preceded by a title and also some sub-titles indicating the subject-matter of the decision. It also contains the year in which the decision is rendered and the file number of the case to facilitate reference. The translation is extremely well-done; it represents the painstaking effort the translators have made in trying to carry over to a European language the essence of a statement of law in Chinese and especially in finding French equivalent for the many Chinese legal terms, which are born of institutions peculiar to our own and often baffle translation.

While we have nothing but admiration for the scholarly translation itself, yet we think the distinguishing feature of the work lies in the profuse annotations accompanying the translation. In them we find a wealth of materials on different branches of Chinese law, both ancient and modern, and commentaries which constitute an exposition of Chinese civil law by itself. Chinese institutions are analysed from the historical point of view in a particularly clarifying manner and discussed in comparison with other systems of laws. Such subjects as Land Tenure, Succession, Marriage, and the anomalous but legal institution of concubinage are especially treated at length in an interesting manner. The data furnished in connection with these subjects are not easily found elsewhere.

The work is preceded by an introduction and a bibliography both compiled by Prof. Jean Escarra. In the introduction the history and the function of the Supreme Court are outlined, together with a discussion of the law it applies. The bibliography, history and the function of the

(Continued on page 202)

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Supreme Court are outlined, together with a discussion of the law it applies. The bibliography, consisting of two parts, forms another feature of the work. The first part contains works dealing with the Supreme Court and its decisions. The second part subdivided into five sections enumerates a great number of books in Chinese and in foreign languages on the study of Chinese law and jurisprudence, "especially the law during the transition from the old legal conceptions to the new legislations, which the Supreme Court has attempted to clarify during the past decades." (p.xv) This part is particularly valuable to students who want to make researches in Chinese law and legal history and seems the first attempt to fill a longfelt need of a reasonably complete bibliography of works on Chinese law.

The book closes with an analytical table of contents, a table of the principal legislations cited and a complete index.

The make-up of the book is excellent. It is printed in very good paper and in clear type. One would only wish that the annotations, the most interesting part of the work, were printed in larger type and greater spaces were left between the lines.

In a word this work constitutes at once an important and a valuable addition to the yet small bibliography of works on Chinese law. Indeed no student of Chinese law who has a reading knowledge of French can afford to be without this distinct aid in their study.

Liang Yueng-li.

The China Law Review,
The Comparative Law School of China,
Shanghai.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 21, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has declined ½d. during the past week, today's question is 28½d. both ready and forward, China has been a consistent seller. During the same period the official T/T rate on London has fallen to 2/10½d. The exchange market has ruled weak, speculative transactions have been the chief feature of the market and the present position would appear to be slightly on the overbought side. Following on the shipment of approximately 5,200 Silver Bars in the P. & O. Steamer yesterday, our stocks of Silver show a market decrease this week. The franc continues to depreciate, today's London/Paris is given as 244.50. Our market closes steady, with the following rates for Gold remittances, near delivery, available:—T/T on London 2/10½d., New York 70½ Yen 66½. 4 m/s export paper can be placed, Sterling 2/11½d., G. \$72½.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 75,297,000 an increase of Tls. 5,780,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....\$ 64,260,000 a decrease of \$ 100,000.
Estimated value Tls. 127,488,000 as against Tls. 93,084,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 8	Friday July 9	Satur. July 17	Mon. July 19	Tues. July 20	Wednesday July 21
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	2/11.260	2/11½	2/11½	2/11	2/10½	2/10½	2/10½
O/Dfts. "	—	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½	2/10½	2/10½
4m/s "	—	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½	2/10½	2/11	2/11
T/T India	196.190	196½	195½	195½	195 193	193	193
T/T France	2,422.000	2800	2885	2945	2895 2875	3160	3540
T/T N. Y.	71.520	71½	71½	71	71 70½	70½	70½
T/T Hong	76.900	77	76½	76½	76½ 76½	76½	76½
T/T Japan	65.630	65½	66	66½	66½ 66½	67	67
T/T Batavia	176.690	176½	175½	175	175 173½	173½	171½
T/T Straits	79 11c	79½	79½	80	80 80½	80½	80½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. } Cred. D A }	3/0 770	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½ 3/0½	3/0½	3/0½
4m/s D/P } 6m/s D A }	—	3/1½	3/1	3/0½	1/0½ 3/0½	3/0½	3/0½
4m/s B/F. } C., D/A. }	1/1.0025	3/1½	3/1½	3/0½	3/0½ 3/0½	3/0½	3/0½
D/P }	2,551 000	2930	3015	3075	3025 3005	3390	3670
4m/s N. Y. } 4m/s N. Y. }	—	74.315	74½	74½	74½ 73½	73½	73½
4m/s Lc. }	—	74½	74½	74½	74½ 73½	73½	73½
4m/s , Does }	—	74½	74½	74½	74½ 73½	73½	73½

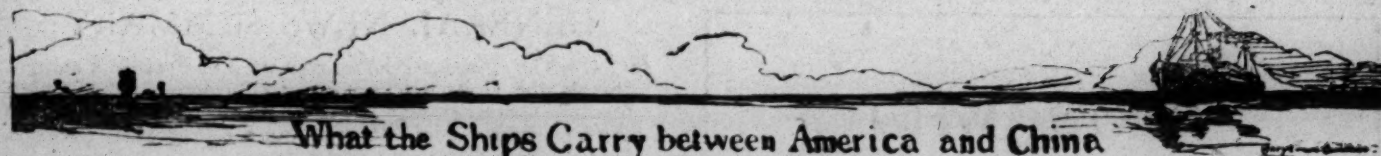
Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market lower when falling. Bullion.	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 19	July 20	July 21
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	30½	30	29½	29½	29½	29½
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.\$65½	G.\$65½	G.\$64½	G.\$64½	G.\$64½	G.\$64½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	317½	321½	321½	323½	325½	324½
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.) 999 touch)	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100...	71.7375	71.80	71.8375	71.775	71.80	71.80
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	3%	3%	3½%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						
Bank of Eng and rate of discount	5%					
Bank of France rate of discount	6%					
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	4½%					
" 4 "	4½%					
" 6 "	4½%					
London on Paris	T/T 244.50					
New York on London	T/T 486½					
Bombay on London	T/T 1/5½					
Hongkong on "	T/T 2/3½					
Kobe " " "	T/T 1/11½					

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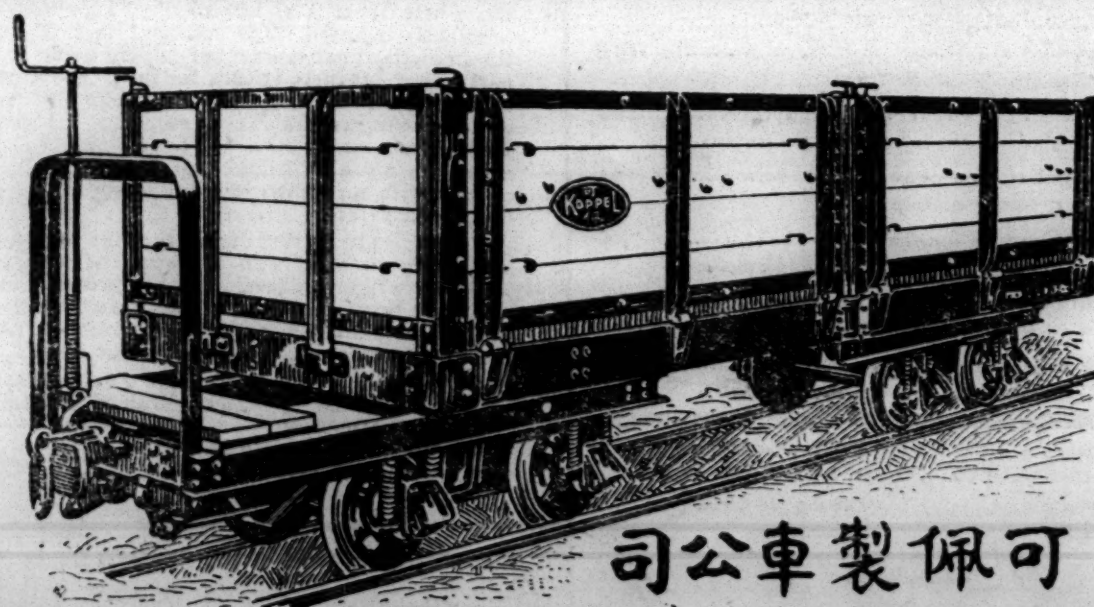
What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pils.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mils.—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., June Customs Rate Tls. 1.25 equal Gold \$1

S. S. Tenyo Maru, June 5		Hair, Human..... Pls.	106	Oakum..... "	7	To New York.	
To San Francisco.		To Chicago.		Pe rolatum..... "	294	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	
Silk Pongees, Honan .. Pls.		Silk, Raw, Filature:		Sugar of Milk..... "	21	White, Shanghai	
Shantung. "		Wild, other Ports,		Tobacco, Leaf..... "	185	Bls. 25..... Pls.	25.03
Tea, Black, Congou, other		Bls. 150..... Pls.	152.95	" Prepared..... "	2	" other Ports 360 "	288.00
Ports..... "		Tea, Green:		" Stalk..... "	287	Silk, Raw, Filature:	
Tea, Green:		Gunpowder, Ningpo ..	200	Wax, Paraffin..... "	2,775	Wild, other Ports,	
Gunpowder, Ningpo. "		Young Hyson, other Ports ..	35	Bath Tubs, Enamelled. 1 ts.	60	Bls. 130..... "	132.26
Kiukiang ..		" Kiukiang ..	143	Lanterns..... "	13,404	Pressware..... "	16
Young Hyson, Kiukiang, "		To New York.		Scales..... "	300	Egg Albumen, Dried.. "	83
other Ports ..		Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		Trunks..... "	6	Skins, Rabbit..... Pcs.	4,100
Hyson, other Ports ..		White, other Ports		Cattle, Living..... No.	18	S. S. President Adams, May 20.	
Antimony Regulus ..		Bls. 150..... Pls.	84.00	Cigarettes..... Mille	43,000	To Newton	
Bamboo Shoots, Salted ..		Silk, Raw, Filature:		Oil Lubricating, Mineral Galls, 147,565		Silk Waste:	
Beancurd..... "		Wild, other Ports		Unclassed..... "	3,993	Other Ports Bls. 50 Pls.	50
Brassware..... "		Bls. 140..... "	141.64	S. S. Korea Maru June 18.		To Boston.	
Bristles..... "		Silk Pongees, Shantung ..	8 65	To San Francisco.		Chinaware, Coarse Pls.	10
Chinaware Fine..... "		" Piece Goods..... "	1.31	Tea, Black, Cangou:		Skins, Goat, Untanned "	2,139
Fire-crackers..... "		Tea, Green:		Kukiang..... Pls.	151	Carpets..... Hk. Tls.	553
Flour, Rice..... "		Gunpowder, Ningpo. "	177	Tea, Green:		To New York.	
Ginger, Fresh..... "		" other Ports ..	7	Hyson, other Ports. "	2	Antimony, Oxide Pls.	420
Canned Fruits..... "		Young Hyson, other Ports ..	218	Antimony Regulus.... Pls.	420	" Regulus ..	1,680
Olives, Salted..... "		Egg Albumen, Dried.. Pls.	83	Carpets..... Hk. Tls.	829	Tungsten Ore..... "	420
Potash Cake..... "		Feathers..... "	263	To Los Angeles.		Bras ware ..	16
Sauce..... "		Wool Sheep's..... "	201	Tea, Black, Congou,		Bristles..... "	354
Soy..... "		Fans, Straw..... Pcs.	19 928	Kiukiang..... Pls.	12	Egg Albumen, Dried ..	285
Sugar, Brown..... "		Hats, Rush..... "	48,600	Tea, Green:		" Moist ..	851
" White..... "		S. S. Colorado, June 11.		Young Hyson, other Ports ..	19	" Yolk, Moist..... "	756
Tallow, Vegetable..... "		from U. S. of America.		Brassware..... "	15	" Whole Frozen... "	1,680
Turnips, Salted..... "		Iron Pipes..... Pls.	77	To Georgetown		Feathers..... "	58
Vegetables, salted ..		" Wire Shorts..... "	1,897	Silk Pongees Shantung Pls.	1.45	Hides, Buffalo..... "	202
Vermicelli..... "		Iron, Galvanized:		To Philadelphia.		Intestines, Pigs', Salted "	40
Water Chestnuts..... "		Sheets, Corrugated.. "	337	Wool, Sheep's..... Pls.	181	Oil, Wood..... "	300
Yam, Fresh..... "		" Plain..... "	399	To Baltimore.		Skins, Goat, Untanned "	292
Yeast-cake..... "		Tubes..... "	314	Egg Albumen, Dried.... Pls.	48	Soy..... "	86
Canned Fruits..... Doz.		Wire Shorts..... "	1,627	" Yolk, Dried..... "	426	Turnips, Salted..... "	20
Meats..... "		Leadfoil and Tinfoil ..	967	To Chicago.		Wool, Sheep's..... "	330
Vegetable..... "		Tinned Plates Plain... "	22,481	Silk, Raw, Filature:		Skins, Marmot..... Pcs.	2,629
To Wilmington.		Grease..... "	1,846	Wild, other Ports		Carpets..... Hk. Tls.	15,853
Skins, Goat Untanned Pls.		Indigo Paste, Artificial,		Bls. 50..... Pls.	51.31		
To Charleston.		20 per cent, ..	1,218				

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WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY
MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 17—The Finance Committee of the French Chamber rejects the Government's financial proposals, by which financial measures may be taken by decree—Fraudulent ships is discussed by "Rum-running Conference" between British and American delegates—The negotiations for the purchase of the White Star Line has been terminated by mutual consent—Casualties grow in Calcutta religious riots—Mussolini heads colossal state trade union which incorporates labor and capital.

July 18—M. Briand has resigned as Premier of France as a result of a defeat in the Chamber of Deputies—Some anxiety is created in the minds of American couples married at sea and an opinion has been rendered that masters of Government owned vessels are incompetent to perform marriage ceremonies—A prominent Georgian banker commits suicide as result of bank failure—The Hudson Bay Company enters into arrangement for the exploration and development of the oil rights in Canada—Troops are daily arriving in Hunan to resist the Canton Northern Expedition.

July 19—A combine is being formed in Lancashire for the purpose of controlling yarns made from American cottons—Japanese Court sends American missionary in Korea home for branding boy on cheeks for stealing—Rev. Frank Norris, notorious preacher of Texas, pleads self-defense in trial for fatally shooting of lumberman—House of Commons again consider situation in China—Germans and Austrians are asking the Consular Body in Tientsin to take over the care of their former concessions as the Chinese police are said to be unreliable—Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese Minister to Switzerland, accepts Marshal Wu's entreaties to become Premier of China and will leave Switzerland soon.

July 20—Although M. Herriot has succeeded in forming a new cabinet, the outlook is not particularly promising—The origin of the non-interest-bearing debt of France of £53,000,000 is explained in the House of Commons—French francs have dropped to 222 to the £—The attitude of the United States toward the allied war debts is discussed in the House of Commons on the French Debt Settlement—Further rioting occurs in Calcutta between Moslems and Hindus.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton—Business in spot cotton throughout the past week cannot be considered as having been voluminous in that spinners bought parcels of a size sufficient only to meet their immediate requirements. However a large volume of business may be recorded for forward deliveries in the local Cotton Exchange and on which the rates advanced on the whole from Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 1.25 higher than those previously reported. The principal factors contributive to the strength of our market are (1) the good demand on the part of our Japanese friends for the domestic growth (2) the effective influence of the rapid rise in Mid-Americans consequent on unfavourable crop reports and better demand for Mill's products in the U. S. A. and (3) the gradual improvements now being experienced in local Yarn values, coupled with apparently brighter prospects for Mill's output in the near future.

Yarn—The market during the past week has been keeping steady to firm, with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come. Business for export has been booked some 13000 to 14000 bales in all counts and prices advanced from Tls. 2.00 to Tls. 3.00 as compared with those of last week.

Liverpool—
American-Middling 9.89
American-Middling last reported 9.37
Tone of the market, *Steady*.

New York Market—
Price of Mid-Amer. 18.55 Spot.
17.28 Oct.
17.30 Dec.
17.33 Jan.
17.54 Mar.
17.68 May.
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Indian Market—
Fully Good Bengal, July 268
Fine Oomra, July 329
Fully Good Broach, J./A. 338
Tone of the market—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market—
Tungchow spot ex wharf 31.60
Shanghai, Spot 30.50
M. Ginned, Spot 31.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot 32.50
Ningpo, Spot, Ex wharf. 29.50
Tone of the market—*Firm*.

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